



Library



Annual Report

OF THE

*Medical Officer
of Health*

1965

**BOROUGH OF
DUKINFIELD**



BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1965

BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1965

Chairman:

Councillor R.B.J Denyer

Deputy Chairman:

Alderman E.S. Jones

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor R.B.J. Denyer)

Alderman Johnson
Alderman Shaw

Councillor Burrows
Councillor Cook
Councillor Hall

Councillor Kirk
Councillor Morecroft
Councillor Moss
Councillor Newton
Councillor Ollerenshaw
Councillor Taylor
Councillor White

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:
Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT:
Alexander Handley, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

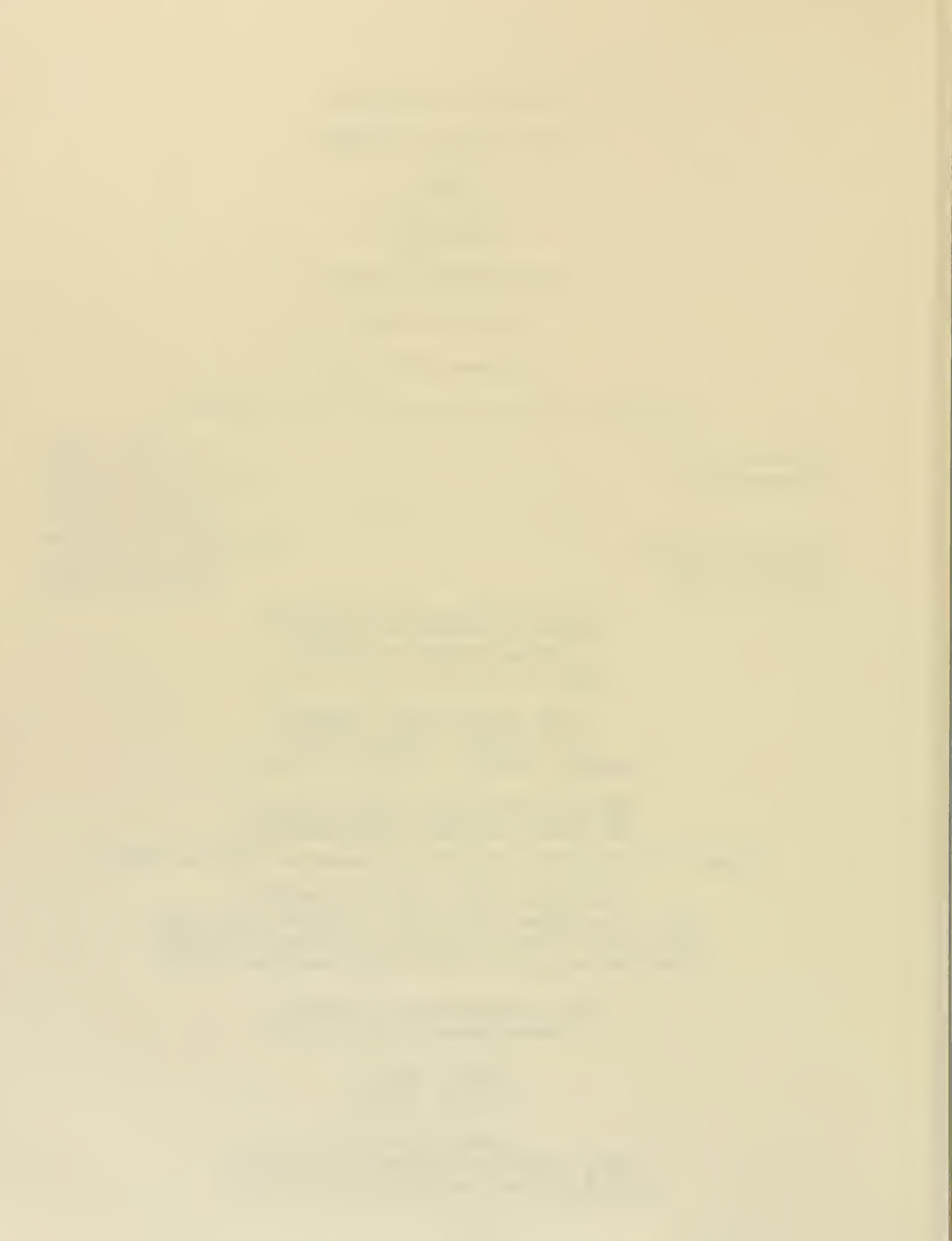
DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND DEPUTY CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT:
Raymond Wade A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (appointed 12th July 1965)

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:
Ian G. Rowbotham, M.A.P.H.I. (resigned 11.4.1965)
Christopher A. White, M.A.P.H.I. (resigned 8.6.1965)
Jack Kenworthy, M.A.P.H.I. (appointed June 1965)

PUPIL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:
J. Barrow (appointed 20.9.1965)

SENIOR CLERK:
Miss E. Heaton

CLERK/TYPIST
Mrs. M.V. Fahey (resigned 12.9.1965)
Miss E.A. Crowther (appointed 27.9.1965)



Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Dukinfield.

To The Mayor, Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my eighteenth annual report on the work of the Public Health Department.

The relative decline in the importance of infectious diseases is reflected in the continued low figures of cases notified - only 135 in 1965 and 149 in 1964. Measles presents the greatest problem in children under the age of 10 years but the time when an effective immunising technique becomes available for this condition draws near. Once again, the birth rate reached a high figure at 18.62 per thousand of the population while the death rate at 16.17 has changed very little in the last two years. I would also draw your attention to the lowered infantile mortality (17.0 per thousand live births) and the reduction in the number of illegitimate births during the year under review.

The year was highlighted by the demand for poliomyelitis immunisation in the last quarter and I cannot speak too highly of the willing co-operation given by the staff of this department and other departments in the Town Hall. Although basically the responsibility of the Divisional Health Committee it would have been impossible to deal with the situation without the help of those I have mentioned and the support of the Committee.

The work of slum clearance goes on and your staff are actively engaged in inspections, in declaring Clearance Areas or representing individually unfit houses and in attending Inquiries. The task defined in my report to you in 1955 is almost completed and at the end of the year, only 354 houses were left from the original programme.

In addition to slum clearance you have now improved the sanitary conditions of the borough by eliminating the waste water closets and have continued to give active support to a clean air policy.

In conclusion, may I express my thanks to the Chairman, members of the Committee and staff for all the help and encouragement they have given me.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

T.HOLLE

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Dukinfield is situated on the left bank of the River Tame which forms its northern and western boundary. The town itself is mainly situated on gradually sloping ground but the eastern end of the town which is largely rural in character, rises to a height of 700 feet.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The industries of the town, like many similar towns in the northwest of the country, have become more varied since the last war and cotton is no longer the main industry. These are, principally, engineering, boilermaking and rope manufacturing, in addition to cotton. Several small factories have been established in the Gate Street area following slum clearance in that part of the town. There is, in addition, a variety of other industries producing goods of modern type such as plastics, rubber goods and insulating materials and these smaller industries are gradually replacing those which occupied large buildings. In this connection, I would draw your attention to the large cotton mills now used for other purposes and the growth of smaller industries in the Tudor Estate and Tame Valley areas.

Improvement of home conditions continues to occupy your attention and during the year Astley Street No. 3 Compulsory Purchase Order and the Crescent Road No. 1 Clearance Order were confirmed which along with 25 houses represented as individually unfit brings the total of houses dealt with to 130 - a reduction over the 1964 figures. In addition, the department completed a survey of the remaining houses in the town and it is hoped to present this in the present year.

The conversion of waste water closets was for all practicable purposes completed during the year and progress was made in the declaration of smoke control areas.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population, 1961 Census.....	17,316
Population, 1965 (Registrar General's estimates).....	17,200
Area in Acres.....	1,725
Rateable Value (Year ended 31st Mar. 1965).....	£490,547
Rate Poundage (Year ended 31st Mar. 1965).....	9s 8d
Number of deaths.....	265
Crude Death Rate per thousand population.....	15.40
Adjusted Death Rate per thousand population.....	16.17
Number of live births.....	294
Crude Live Birth Rate per thousand population.....	17.09
Adjusted Live Birth Rate per thousand population.....	18.62
Number of still births.....	3
Still Birth Rate per thousand live and still births.....	10.10
Still Birth Rate per thousand population.....	00.01
Number of infant deaths.....	5
Infant Death Rate per thousand related live births.....	17.00
Legitimate infant deaths.....	4
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per thousand legitimate live births.....	14.38
Illegitimate infant deaths.....	1
Illegitimate Infant Death Rate per thousand illegitimate live births.....	62.50
Neo-natal deaths (under 4 weeks).....	5
Neo-natal Infant Mortality Rate per thousand live births.....	17.00
Early neo-natal deaths (under 1 week).....	4
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate per thousand live births.....	13.60
Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week).....	7
Perinatal Mortality Rate per thousand live & still births.....	23.56
Illegitimate live births.....	16
Illegitimate Live Birth Rate (% of total live births).....	5.44%
Number of maternal deaths.....	NIL
Maternal Mortality Rate per thousand related live and still births.....	NIL
Comparability factor - Deaths.....	1.05
Comparability factor - Births.....	1.09

TABLE I
 BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY
 DURING THE YEAR 1965

	England and Wales	DUKINFIELD
<u>Live Birth Rate</u> per thousand population	18.0	18.6
<u>Infant Death Rate</u> per thousand related live births	19.0	17.0
<u>Still Birth Rate</u> per thousand related live and still births	15.7	10.1
<u>Death Rate</u> (all causes) per thousand population	11.5	16.1
<u>Neo-natal I.M. Rate</u> per thousand related live births	13.0	13.6

BIRTHS

There was a slight increase of births to 294 from 288 in 1964. This gives an adjusted rate of 18.62 - a high figure when compared with the average of 13.19 in the 1956-60 period. The number of still births remained the same as the previous year while there was a fall in the number of illegitimate births from 21 to 16.

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TABLE II

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES
AND INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR THE PERIOD 1931 - 1965

Year	Death Rate per thousand population	Birth Rate per thousand population	Infantile Mortality per thousand live births
1931- 1935	13.07	14.51	81.2
1936- 1940	13.87	14.47	57.74
1941- 1945	13.99	17.5	53.72
1946- 1950	13.75	17.28	41.29
1951- 1955	13.12	13.43	27.50
1956- 1960	15.26	13.19	19.52
1961	16.16	16.01	10.75
1962	17.58	15.79	18.18
1963	14.64	16.34	15.38
1964	16.36	18.11	34.72
1965	16.17	18.62	17.00

MATERNAL MORTALITY

I am pleased to be able to report that there were no maternal deaths in 1965.

TABLE III

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS 0 - 1 YEAR
ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

Cause of death	Age at death	Sex
Cerebral Haemorrhage Prematurity	3 days	F
Cerebral Haemorrhage Broncho-pneumonia	1 week	M
Previabile Abortion	5 hours	F
Prematurity	8 hours	F
Anoxia due to Respiratory Distress Syndrome	2 days	M

INFANTILE MORTALITY

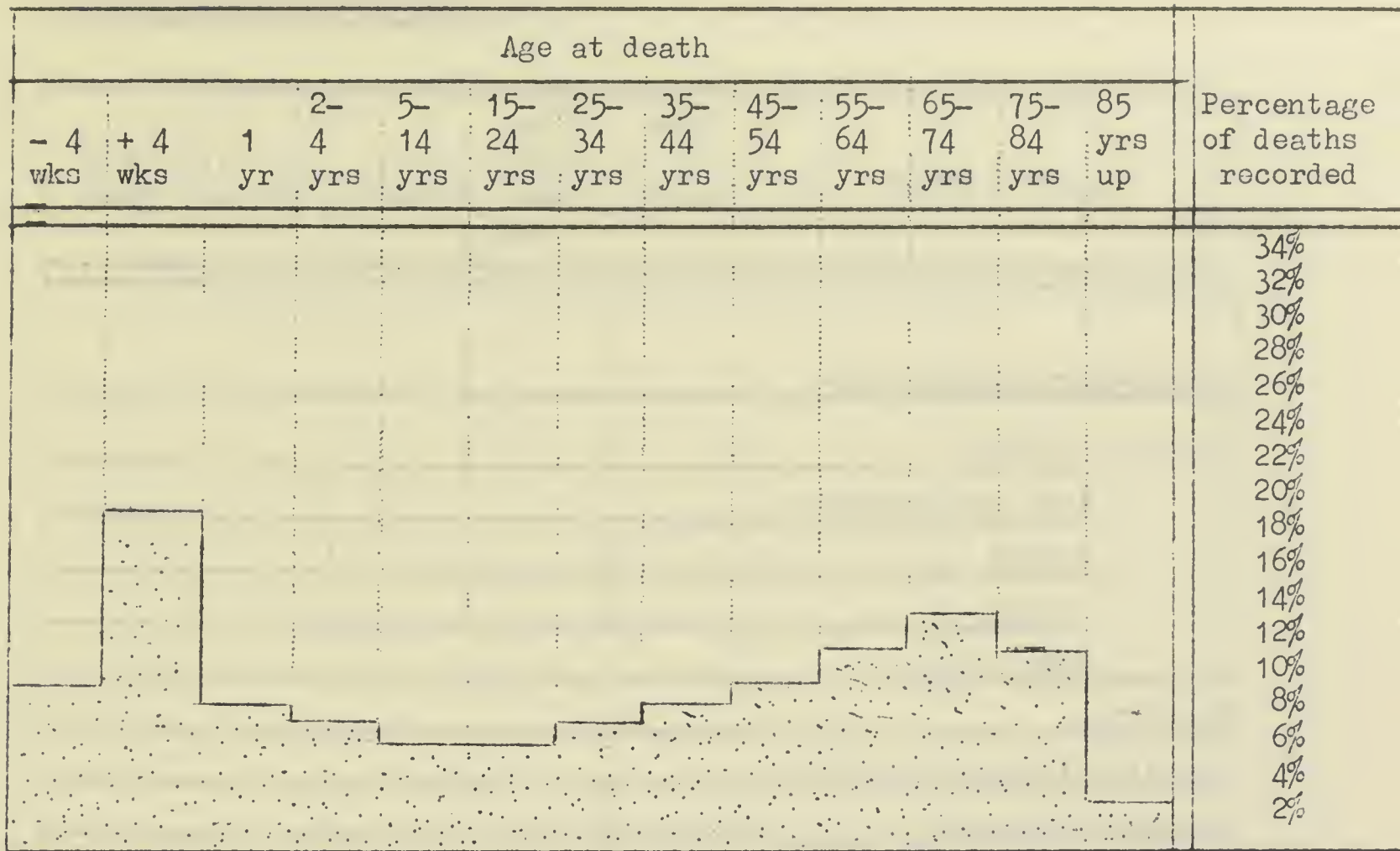
I am pleased to be able to report a drop in the number of infants dying under the age of 1. This year, there were 5 such incidents compared with the alarming figure of 10 in 1964 and in each case death occurred within 1 week of birth.

DEATH RATE

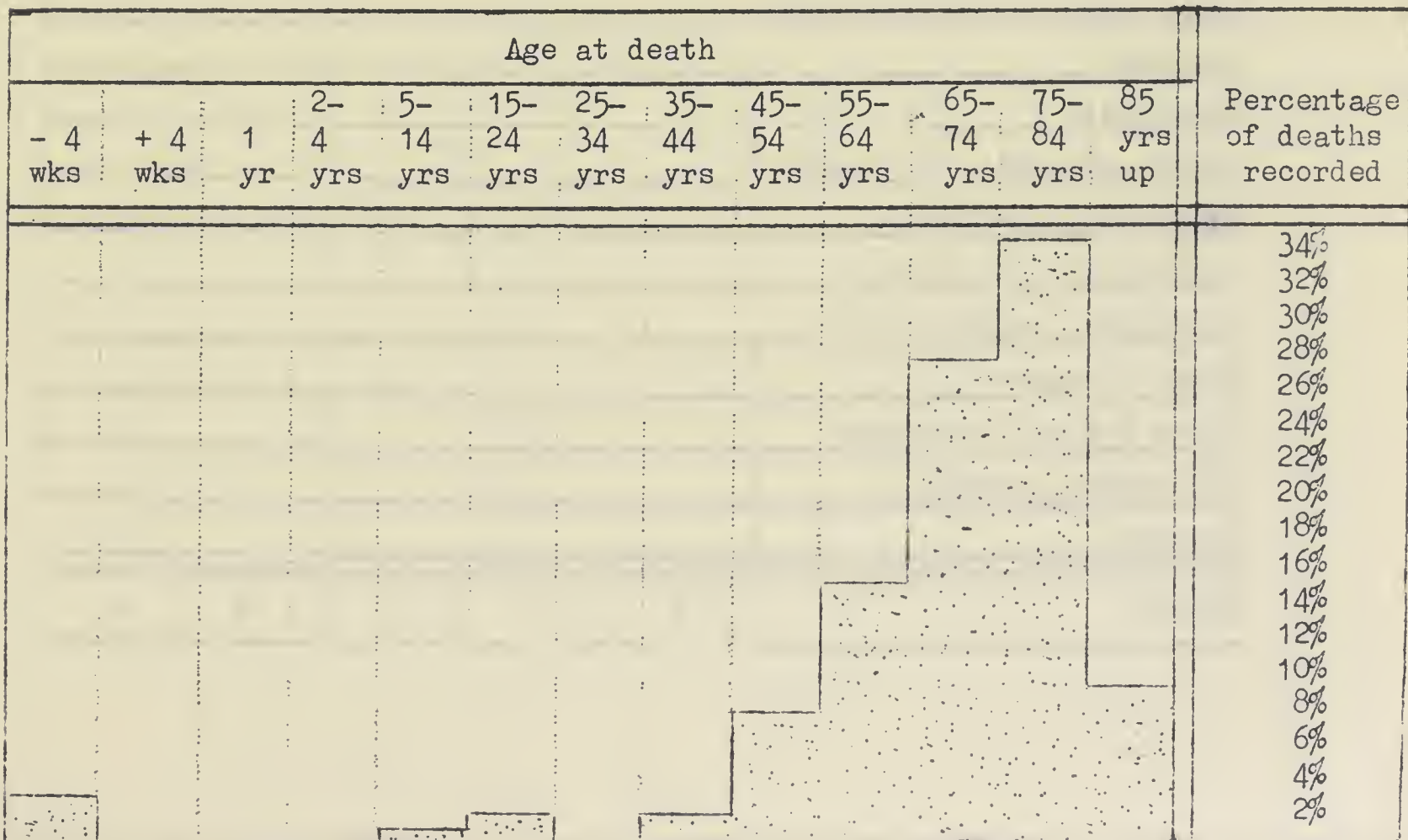
The number of deaths was 265 representing an adjusted rate of 16.17 per thousand population. There were 122 male deaths and 143 female deaths. Heart disease was the main cause of death (98 cases) and of these, 69 were attributed to disease of the coronary arteries. Vascular lesions of the C.N.S. were next in importance (49 cases) and cancer accounted for 46 cases of which 9 were cancer of the lung.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS 1911 - 1915

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PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS 1965



CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

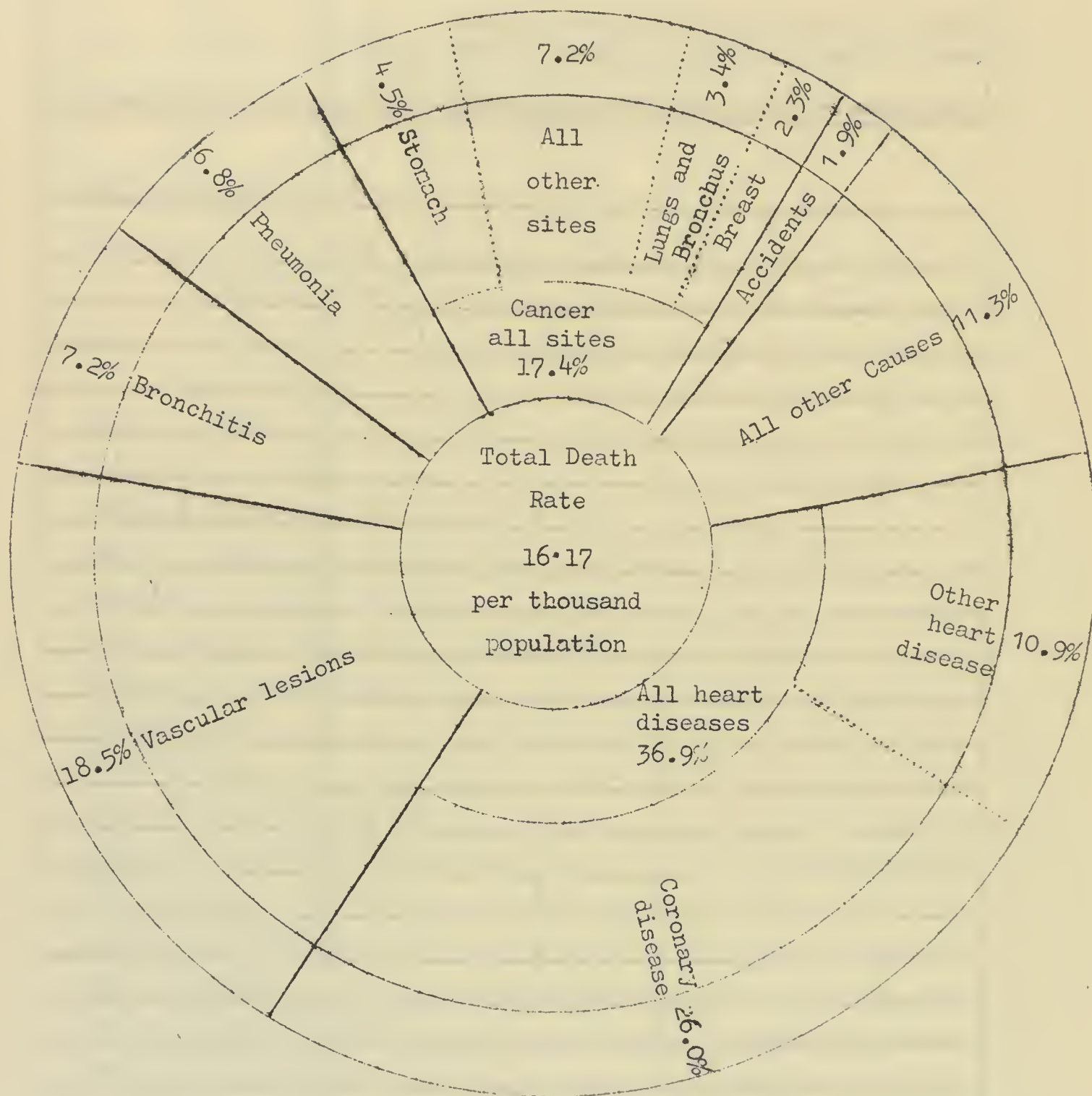
Cause of death	Under 4 weeks	4 wks. and under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 -14 years	15-24 years
Respiratory Tuberculosis					
Cancer: <u>stomach</u>					
<u>lung and bronchus</u>					
<u>breast</u>					
<u>uterus</u>					
<u>other sites</u>					
Diabetes					
Vascular lesions of C.N.S.					
Coronary diseases					
Hypertensive heart disease					
Other heart diseases					1
Other circulatory diseases					
Pneumonia					
Bronchitis					
Other respiratory diseases					
Nephritis & nephrosis					
Hyperplasia of prostate					
Congenital malformations					
Other diseases	5			1	
Motor vehicle accidents					1
All other accidents					
Suicide					1
TOTAL:	5	-	-	1	3

TABLE IV

ACCORDING TO AGE AND CAUSE

25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75 years up	M	F
			1			-	1
			2	6	4	5	7
			3	3	3	8	1
		2	1	2	1	-	6
			1				1
		1	5	5	7	8	10
				1			1
		5	4	11	29	28	21
	2	5	15	28	19	32	37
			2		1	2	1
		1	2	7	15	11	15
					2		2
	1	3	1	2	11	7	11
		1	3	7	8	8	11
					1	1	-
				1		-	1
					1	1	-
		1				1	-
		1	2	3	9	7	14
				1	1	3	-
			1		1	-	2
						-	1
-	3	20	43	77	113	122	143
TOTAL						265	

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES
(Percentage of total deaths)



INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Only 135 cases of infectious disease were notified to the department, the biggest offender being measles. At one time, this report consisted mainly of details under this heading but such has been the advance of preventive medicine that we can summarise these fevers now in one small paragraph. Even so, I would strongly urge parents to maintain the immunisation state of their children. It was revealing during the poliomyelitis scare of September to see unimmunised children brought to the clinics for the first time in spite of all the propaganda and advice over the years and the public demand immediately prior to the comparatively recent introduction of this type of immunisation. More details about the September crisis will be found in a later section of the report dealing with Divisional Health Administration.

TABLE V

Year	<u>Whooping Cough</u> Number of cases notified
1950	216
1951	8
1952	53
1953	111
1954	50
1955	8
1956	31
1957	12
1958	20
1959	-
1960	13
1961	4
1962	2
1963	1
1964	2
1965	3

TABLE VI
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Diphtheria	Paratyphoid	Scarlet Fever & Scarlatina	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Measles	Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Sonne Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning	TOTAL
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6
1 & 2 years	-	-	1	-	1	31	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	37
3 & 4 years	-	-	1	-	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
5 - 9 years	-	-	4	-	1	30	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	37
10 - 14 years	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
25 - 44 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	6
45 - 64 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
65 years up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	-	-	8	-	3	98	-	-	15	-	5	-	1	5	135

TUBERCULOSIS

The increased number of notifications in 1965 was entirely due to the efforts of the Chest Clinic in bringing their records up to date and does not reflect an increase in the incidence of this disease in the last twelve months. There was one death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis - a female in the age group 55-64 years and there were no deaths from the non-pulmonary form of the disease.

TABLE VII

NOTIFICATION AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES DURING THE YEAR 1965

	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
Notifications	15	-
Deaths	1	-
Total number of cases on register 31.12.65	79	15

TABLE VIII

HOUSING CIRCUMSTANCES OF T.B. CASES

Type of house	Type of house occupied when notified	Type of house occupied 31.12.65
Local Authority	36	51
V.G. (Other)	5	6
Good	12	13
Fairly Good	14	8
Fair	12	9
Poor	10	6
Bad	5	1

TABLE IX

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS OF T.B. CASES

Year	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	New Cases	Deaths	New Cases	Deaths
1946	14	4	8	2
1947	10	7	3	2
1948	17	9	4	2
1949	17	8	3	1
1950	10	2	3	1
1951	18	5	3	1
1952	23	3	2	1
1953	20	3	2	-
1954	14	3	4	-
1955	15	2	-	1
1956	10	2	-	1
1957	22	1	1	-
1958	15	1	2	-
1959	9	-	2	-
1960	3	1	2	-
1961	10	4	1	1
1962	22	2	2	-
1963	-	-	1	-
1964	9	1	3	-
1965	15	1	-	-

TABLE X

NUMBER OF FAMILIES RE-HOUSED DURING THE YEAR
WITH AN ANALYSIS OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES

Reason for removal	Houses	Bedsitters flats and bungalows	TOTAL
Exchange to better class house	-	4	4
Relief of Overcrowding	7	-	7
Insufficient bed- room accommodation	5	-	5
Tuberculosis in family	2	-	2
Other medical reasons	1	-	1
Clearance Areas, Closing and Demolition Orders	33	37	70
Exchange to smaller house	6	16	22
Mutual Exchange	18	-	18
Shop Maisonettes	-	-	-
Staff	2	-	2
TOTAL	74	57	131

TABLE XI

NUMBER OF HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION

Individual houses represented as unfit
(or purchased in advance of C.P.O.)

Year	1945 1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Number	142	49	40	57	119	21	36	28	37	105	97	25

Houses in Clearance Areas

Title of Area	Date of confirmation by Minister	No. of unfit houses in area
Dain Street/Oxford Road (No.1)	13.12.59	9
George Street/Peel Street	17. 8.60	54
George Street/Wellington Street	22.12.60	60
Queen Street/Wharf Street	11.10.62	56
Old Hall Street	5. 9.62	14
Ogden Square No. 1	20. 5.63	2
Astley Street No. 1	25.11.63	24
Globe Square	25.11.63	8
Astley Street No. 2	9. 4.64	44
Oxford Road No. 2	10. 9.64	8
Oxford Road No. 3	10. 9.64	27
Oxford Road No. 4	10. 9.64	50
Hall Green No. 1	27. 8.64	7
Hall Green No. 2	27. 8.64	34
Gaskell Street/Palmer Street	26. 8.64	14
Crescent Road No. 1	10. 9.65	12
Peel Street/Taylor Street	5.10.65	25
Taylor Street/Astley Street	5.10.65	23
Peel Street/Shaw Street	5.10.65	22
Astley Street/Pleasant Street	5.10.65	23

TABLE XII

SLUM CLEARANCE SUMMARY AS AT 31.12.1965

Group	Dealt with as individually unfit houses	Houses in Slum Clearance Areas (excluding those previously condemned as individually unfit) In Areas which have been confirmed	In Areas not yet confirmed	Total houses dealt with from original slum clearance programme	Number of houses remaining in scheme for action	Total in original slum clearance programme (as amended)
A	233 (233)	133 (131)	- (2)	366 (366)	8 (8)	374
B	149 (131)	148 (120)	19 (28)	316 (279)	59 (96)	375
C	92 (88)	69 (69)	- (-)	161 (157)	191 (195)	352
D	57 (50)	23 (23)	- (-)	80 (73)	96 (103)	176
TOTAL	531 (502)	373 (343)	19 (30)	923 (875)	354 (402)	1,277
Other houses condemned	78 (75)	101 (46)	35 (55)	214 (176)		
			Total dealt with since March, 1955	1,137 (1,051)		

Families not re-housed at 31.12.65 - 292

The figures in brackets are those for the year ending 31.12.64

WATER SUPPLIES

After many debates in Committee I am pleased to report that you came down on the side of fluoridation of water supplies. The weight of scientific data is in favour of this measure as a safe and reliable method of improving the dental condition of children's teeth and I think more and more responsible bodies are gradually accepting this fact in spite of the distorted facts and doubtful evidence circulated by a certain organisation. It is sad to hear that the Local Health Authority in this area postponed action at the present time.

I am once again indebted to Mr. M.T.B. Whitson, Engineer and Manager of the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks, for the following report on the quantity and quality of the Borough water supply during 1965.

"During the year, the Dove Stone reservoir being constructed in the Greenfield Valley to safeguard the water supply to the district approached completion. It is anticipated that this new source will be available by late spring of 1966, when testing of the embankment and control works have been undertaken.

1. The quality and the quantity have both been satisfactory.
2. Bacteriological examination of piped supplies:

<u>Type of water</u>	<u>Samples taken and Result</u>	
Filtered water taken directly after filtration	24	Excellent
	1	Satisfactory
Filtered water - tap samples taken at various points in the Borough	40	Excellent
Raw		NIL
Chemical analysis	See report on page 21	

3. Plumbo Solvency Sodium Carbonate added before filtration. Samples taken from same supply were quite satisfactory.
4. No form of contamination has presented itself.
5. Population supplied from public water mains:
 - (a) direct to houses..... 17,200
 - (b) by means of standpipes..... None"

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
OF THE BOROUGH'S WATER SUPPLY

Source (filtrate main tap sample)	Brushes
pH value	7.14
Colour in 2 ft. Glass Tube - hazen solution p.p.m.Pt.	5.0
Turbidity - Silica Standard - ppm less than	0.1
Total solids dried at 110°C	-
Suspended solids dried at 110°C	-
Free acidity as CO ₂	2.0
Total alkalinity as CaCO ₃	14.4
Hardness by soap test -	
Carbonate hardness as CaCO ₃	14.0
Non-carbonate hardness as CaCO ₃	18.0
Total as CaCO ₃	32.0
Chlorides as Cl	11.5
Nitrates - Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂	0.08
Nitrites - Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂	0.003
Free and Saline Ammonia as N ₂	0.140
Albuminoid Ammonia as N ₂	0.152
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hrs at 27°C	0.30
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	19.0
Total Iron as Fe	0.04
Manganese as Mn	0.09
Silica (SiO ₂)	10.0
Alumina (Al ₂ O ₃)	0.13
Alumina as Sulphate of Alumina	0.9
Fluoride as F	0.05
Lead as Pb taken up in second 24 hours	0.26
REPORT Clear and Bright	

MILK SAMPLES

The County Medical Officer continues to arrange for the frequent testing of milk samples in this area and the results which are forwarded to me are summarised in the tables below.

TABLE XI (a)

Type of milk	Number taken	Satisfactory	Failed
Tuberculin tested	27	20	6 (1 Void)
Tuberculin tested (Homogenised)	7	7	-
Tuberculin tested (Pasteurised)	10	10	-
Pasteurised Homogenised	31	31	-
Pasteurised	52	50	2
Sterilised	49	49	-
Pasteurised C.I.	8	7	1

TABLE XI (b)

Brucella	Total Submitted	Number Brucella Positive
Bulk Samples	23	1
Dealer Samples	19	2
Individual Cow Samples	34	10

ICE CREAM SAMPLES

Four samples of ice cream were submitted for analysis during the year, all were placed in Grade 1.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

During the year, I have examined 42 employees to ascertain their fitness for the purposes of superannuation or sickness pay schemes. Of these 3 failed to reach the required standard.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The new swimming pool was opened in Birch Lane during the year and I am indebted to the Baths Manager Mr. D. Shaw for supplying me with the following report.

"Date of opening April 24th 1965.

Pool

The swimming pool is 82 ft long by 42 ft wide and is divided into six swimming lanes by dark blue tiles. A hit and miss pattern at the ends of the lane markings assist in warning the swimmer of a completed length. The pool depth is graded from 3 ft at the shallow end to a depth of 6 ft, beyond which there is a diving area with a maximum depth of 11 ft and a one metre spring board. Bathers are warned of the approach to the diving area by a red marker line across the pool. The pool floor and side walls are tiled in white faince tiles..The tiles to the end walls and six feet of the floor tiles at the shallow end are of a non slip finish. Concealed channels are located in the promenade, to take the water from the tiling and prevent it running back into the pool.

Services Filtration

The pool is filtered by four eight foot diameter air scoured filters. The filtration plant is capable of treating the full contents of the pool (142,000 gallons) every three hours. Chemical apparatus is installed for adding solutions of Alum and Soda Ash to the bath water. A gas Chlorinator is included for sterilising the water. Breakpoint chlorination is maintained.

Heating

The heating of the pool hall is by a plenum system. Air from outside is brought over a filter and heater battery unit. Extract vents are located in the pool hall roof. The heated air is dispersed through grills at promenade level. The heating to the changing areas is by conventional hot water radiators and pipes. The design temperature for these areas is 78 Fahrenheit.

The two oil fired boilers, each rated at 1,728,000 BTUs per hour also provide the heat for the pool water through a non-storage type calorifier, and the hot water for showers and wash basins.

Electrical

The main lighting to the pool hall is in quartz iodine flood-lights reflecting off the ceiling and is designed to give 10 lumens per square foot at water level. The lighting is fluorescent in most other places. All the fluorescent tubes are encased in clear perspex tubes to avoid the possibility of broken tubes falling on the floor. An emergency lighting system has been incorporated throughout the building and will function in the event of any failure of the main lighting system. A loudspeaker system is also installed in the building."

SEWERAGE

I am indebted to Mr. W. Hadfield, **Manager**, Stalybridge and Dukinfield Joint Sewage Works for the following report.

"The existing works of the Stalybridge and Dukinfield Joint Sewerage Board was built in the period between 1900 and 1926

Over the last forty years, better housing and expanding industrial development have produced a steady increase in the volume and strength of the sewage to be purified. This overload, combined with the inevitable depreciation of the works, have made it impossible to consistently produce an effluent within the River Authority's standards. The Board has, therefore, adopted a scheme of complete reconstruction as recommended by its Consulting Engineers. This scheme has been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and, if approval is given, the new works is estimated to be completed in eight years' time. The cost of the scheme will be £900,000 or £1,100,000, dependent upon the method of treatment chosen."

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

This service continues to be administered by the Cheshire County Council and a report will be found in a later section. I would, however, like to draw your attention to the opening of the new clinic premises on Dewsnap Lane which now caters for the residents in that portion of the town and which is appreciated by them for its ease of access and the facilities which it offers.

VENEREAL DISEASES

There is a centre at Ashton-under-Lyne General Hospital (Infirmary Section) for patients suffering from venereal diseases. This service is administered by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The area is covered by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop group of hospitals and approximately 75 per cent of all hospital cases are treated at the Ashton General Hospital. The remaining 25 per cent are referred to the Manchester Hospitals or private nursing homes.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

These are administered by Cheshire County Council and a report for 1965 will be found in a later section of this report.

B O R O U G H O F D U K I N F I E L D

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

for the year 1965

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Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Dukinfield.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee,

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for 1965.

The most notable event of the year was the abolition of nearly all the waste water closets in the town - an event made possible first by the wise decision of the Health Committee to use their compulsory powers under the 1936 Public Health Act and secondly, by hard work by the staff of the Department. Perhaps 1965 will be remembered as the year the tipplers were toppled! So far as I know, the only waste water closets remaining in the town are in premises included in the current slum clearance programme.

Further progress has been made towards cleaner air in the town. Nearly all the private houses in the Nicholson Square Smoke Control Order were converted by 1st December 1965, the date originally fixed for the commencement of this Order. It is a great pity that because the re-wiring of the local authority's own houses was not undertaken in time, the commencement of the Order has had to be twice deferred, as the date of operation is now 1st December, 1966.

As far as housing and slum clearance were concerned, 1965 was a poor year for progress. No new dwellings were built by the local authority with the exception of 30 flatlets at "Fir Trees" so it was necessary to delay the work of inspecting houses for slum clearance in order to avoid having too many occupiers awaiting re-housing from condemned houses. However, as the year ended, the roads on a new estate were being laid, which brings some hope to people awaiting re-housing.

A problem for the Department and, I should imagine, for most other Health Departments is that of houses awaiting demolition. These houses, whether boarded up or not, become the subject of wanton destruction and theft by petty thieves so that the lives of the people left in the area become a nightmare. Gas and water pipes are cut off, gas meters are ripped out and people are frightened because vagrants prowl around these derelict premises at night. Once all the houses are empty, the Department then faces the problem of demolition contractors who accept the work and give "firm" dates for starting and finishing. They receive the order but from then on have to be constantly harried by your Inspectors to stay on the site and finish the work completely. One firm was at least 12 months behindhand with the work and used delaying tactics and excuses such as men off sick, inclement weather, lorries broken down and so on.

In connection with our work as Inspectors for the various Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders we had what to us was a rare experience - a confirmed case of Anthrax on a farm in Matley which entailed the burning of the carcase and the destruction of all its manure and bedding, plus the disinfection of the stall and equipment. This meant hard work and I must thank those workmen of the Health and Cleansing Departments who rallied round and worked so hard at short notice over a weekend.

During the early part of the year, the staff of the Department was depleted by the resignation of two additional Public Health Inspectors both of whom left for better financial rewards. There is an acute shortage of Public Health Inspectors in the country at present and this shortage will continue for some time. Legislation is continually being passed which increases the work of the Inspectors but little or no increase has been made nationally in the personnel available to implement the new statutes. Whilst this shortage exists, everything possible should be done to retain good qualified staff. We were extremely fortunate that Mr. J. Kenworthy, our pupil Public Health Inspector, qualified about this time and chose to stay with the Department. Later, you appointed Mr. R. Wade as Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Deputy Cleansing Superintendent. Our new pupil Public Health Inspector, Mr. J. Barrow was appointed in September and commenced his studies at the Salford Technical College. At this time also, the clerk/typist left for another post which resulted in an additional burden being thrown on the Senior Clerk who had to undertake much additional work as we were in the throes of bringing a Smoke Control Order into operation.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the staff of the Health and other Departments for their help during the year and I am grateful to the Committee for their co-operation in the work we have undertaken.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

A. HANDLEY

VISITS AND INSPECTIONSPublic Health

Swimming baths	1
Aged persons	41
Water Supply	3
Schools	3
Drainage	407
Public Conveniences	52
Waste Water Closet conversions	253
Plans - inspection of sites	127
Stables and piggeries	95
Farms	5
Places of entertainment	1
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	75
Petroleum (Consolidation) Act	107
Shops Act	30
Scrap Metal Dealers Act	2
Diseases of Animals Act	9
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	247
Noise Abatement Act	31
Factories Acts - factories with power	83
factories without power	10
outworkers	14
workplaces	2
bakehouses	5
Clean Air Act - smoke observations	39
visits for Smoke Control Areas	451
miscellaneous visits	56
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act	12
Cheshire County Council Act - hairdressers and barbers	3

Infectious Diseases

Visits and enquiries	77
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Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act

General inspections	25
Survey and miscellaneous visits	66

Housing

Public Health Act: primary visits	297
Public Health Act: re-inspections	621
Public Health Act: "no access"	112
Housing Act: primary visits	121
Housing Act: re-inspections	19
Housing Act: "no access"	30
Housing Act: overcrowding	2
Housing Act: verminous & dirty premises: primary visits	66
Housing Act: verminous & dirty premises: re-inspections	32
Housing Survey	214
Miscellaneous housing visits	68
Demolition sites	136
Houses in multiple occupation	1

Meat and Food Inspection

Visits to slaughterhouses	526
Butchers	13
School Canteens	18
Other food preparing premises	12
Restaurants, snack bars, hotels	1
Fried Fish Shops	3
Grocers	17
Confectioners	5
Greengrocers and fruiterers	4
Ice Cream premises	9
Cattle products shop	1
Licensed premises	12
Sweet shops	1
Other food premises	6
Unsound food	20
Ice Cream sampling	4
Water sampling	4
Miscellaneous food visits	1

TOTAL VISITS: 4,708

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR

1a.	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	484
b.	Number of re-inspections made for this purpose	640
2.	Number of dwellinghouses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	229
3a.	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	
	(i) individually unfit (including those purchased in advance of Compulsory Purchase Orders).....	25
	(ii) in confirmed clearance areas	105
b.	Number of unfit dwellinghouses demolished	65
4.	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	165
5.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .	229
6.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice	
	(i) by owners	51
	(ii) by local authority in default of owners ...	27

NUISANCES

Four hundred and eightyfour premises were inspected for complaints during the year and it is interesting to note that this figure remains more or less the same each year, notwithstanding the reduction in the bad houses due to slum clearance. Two hundred and twentynine informal and 127 formal notices were served during the year and this action resulted in the abatement of most of the nuisances. It was necessary to take court action in 1 case which resulted in the majority of the work being carried out. (Private nuisances, over which we have no control, occur from time to time and we endeavour to give as much help as possible in these matters). Appended below is a list of the type of Public Health nuisances dealt with:-

defective brickwork	37
leaking roofs	61
eavesgutters and rain water pipes	47
water closets and waste water closets.	62
sewers and drains	32
waste pipes	7
burst water supply pipes to kitchen sinks etc.	6
staircases	40
windows and doors	53
floors	11
plaster	11
dampness to walls and ceiling	34
dirty premises	8
yard surfaces	6

SLUM CLEARANCE

The work of slum clearance has continued but at a greatly reduced rate. As the Council did not build any houses during the year it would have been folly to continue condemning houses until such time as new houses were under construction. One hundred and thirty houses have been dealt with, either by the normal statutory procedure or purchased in advance of representation by agreement with the owners. In addition, a number of houses were closed voluntarily by the owners.

The large open space in the centre of the town has still not been built on and it was with dismay we learned that, after a lot of preparatory work and many assurances, the original plans would have to be scrapped. It was pleasing to note, however, the way the Council faced up to this problem and in a short time new plans had been drawn up, submitted to and approved by the Ministry and it now looks as though the year 1966 will see the commencement of rebuilding the town centre.

HOUSING SURVEY

The Housing Survey Report was not in fact presented to the Council in 1965 as planned, although we have completed our survey. After discussing the figures with the other Chief Officers and Professor Harper, it was felt that it would be preferable to include the Housing Survey Report in a composite report covering slum clearance, improvement of houses, redevelopment and town planning generally. This composite report will be presented to the Council in 1966.

DEMOLITION AND CLEARANCE OF HOUSES

This continues to be a problem for the department, especially in 3 respects:-

- (a) the nuisance caused to the people awaiting re-housing who have to live, at least temporarily, adjacent to these empty houses which are stripped of lead and other fittings by vandals and hooligans;
- (b) the problem of getting demolition contractors to start, continue and complete the work as quickly as possible, as these men often leave a site time and time again and they have constantly to be harried by your Inspectors to get them to complete the work and leave the site in a clean and tidy condition;
- (c) demolition of unfit houses which often leave an otherwise sound house with a $4\frac{1}{2}$ " gable wall which, even after being dealt with by rendering, is not weather-proof so that the only solution would seem to be the building of a new outer gable wall.

It would appear that all local authorities have these problems and only speedy re-housing will solve them.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

The house now in use is occupied by Pakistanis. It is kept in a clean and fairly satisfactory condition and complies with the regulations. No other houses in multiple occupation have been discovered during our inspection in the town. One wishes that there was no need for this kind of accommodation.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in Dukinfield.

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

During 1965, 31 standard grants were made by the Council for the improvement of the older, better class type of houses in the town, after their owners had provided the five standard amenities i.e:- bath, internal WC, wash hand basin, hot water supply and ventilated food store. This work is dealt with by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. When the new housing report is published, I hope that a speed-up of this work will follow. The slum clearance programme and a house improvement programme for the older, better class houses which will have to remain standing for many years, could be run concurrently.

During 1965, the following new houses were erected:

privately built:	35
houses for sale built by the local authority:	NIL
houses for renting built by the local authority:	NIL
flatlets and Warden's flat "Fir Trees"	31

RENT ACT 1957

No Certificates of Disrepair were applied for or issued although one or two enquiries were made by the public.

PROTECTION FROM EVICTION ACT 1964

I was pleased when this Act became law as it gave better protection to the tenants of decontrolled houses and took away their fears that if they complained about conditions in these houses they would be evicted. This is the protection for new tenants we had been wanting for some time and will be a great benefit provided it is not abused by bad tenants.

RENT ACT 1965

This newly enacted legislation is dealt with by the County Council and not by us and its effect on previous Acts has not yet been studied.

DRAINAGE

When house gullies, drains or water closets are reported blocked, it is the policy of the department to try to clear the blockages by plunging. This work is done by our own drainman as a free service. Should he fail to release the blockage, the necessary notices under the appropriate sections of the Public Health Acts are served on the owners to cleanse and place in proper condition the defective drain. At one time this type of work, if it involved several houses, would have required the service of only one notice on one landlord as he usually owned a row of houses and he would have employed his own builder to do the work. Now, however, there are many more owner occupiers which often entails the service of separate notices on several owners, or obtaining agreement forms from each owner before the work is carried out. The increasing amount of owner occupied houses is another sign of the affluence of our society.

No. of blocked gullies released.....	529
No. of blocked water closets released.....	465
No. of blocked house drains released.....	932

WASTE WATER CLOSETS

We are delighted to report the demise of the waste water closets in the town, except for those in slum clearance houses and we hope that these premises themselves will be abolished in the near future. In 1961 there were approximately 500 waste water closets in the town and now only 47 or so remain, all of them in slum clearance houses.

EARTH AND PAIL CLOSETS

The remaining earth closet in Matley was converted in 1965 to a fresh water closet, leaving 10 pail closets to be dealt with. It is hoped that we shall find time in 1966 to inspect these premises with a view to having them brought up to a satisfactory sanitary standard by the abolition of the pail closets and the provision of fresh water closets. This may be difficult as these premises are all farms or cottages in the green belt area but I feel that an upgrading could be effected by the use of improvement and standard grants.

No one took up the Council's offer of £20 for the conversion of a pail closet to a fresh water closet.

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION

Disinfestation and disinfection of house property are given as free services but a charge is made for business premises. During the year, the Health Department has taken over from the Housing Department the disinfestation of slum clearance houses immediately prior to the removal of the tenants to local authority owned houses. The mist producing apparatus with L.V.D. solution has proved highly successful for this purpose.

Heavy and repeated infestations of cockroaches in certain houses in the town still continue to be a problem and a change in the treatment is to be tried out in 1966.

Disinfectants and disinfestation liquids and powder are sold at a nominal cost at the office. Old age pensioners are allowed disinfectant free on production of pension books.

No. of rooms disinfested.....	67
No. of rooms disinfected.....	23
No. of houses sprayed - re-housing.....	57

CLEAN AIR

The clean air programme is making steady progress in the town but it was disappointing that the commencement of the Nicholson Square Smoke Control Order had to be deferred for twelve months because the Housing department was unable to give the order for work to commence to the local authority owned houses included in the Order. This delay was due to the time required by the N.W. Electricity Board to do the work, and difficulties with the electricity supply in the area generally. The majority of the private houses included in the Order had converted their appliances by 1st December, 1965, the date originally fixed for the commencement of the Order.

The fuel problem has not caused as much trouble since the Government decided that owners can have freedom of choice of appliances for conversion. The promised "Home-Fire", and other new premium Coal Board Fuels do not yet appear to be generally available in our area.

CLEAN AIR (Cont'd)

A number of informal notices had to be served regarding the burning of material on open sites in the town and several warning letters were sent to British Railways about engines on Dog Lane Sidings which were creating smoke at certain times. Also, some people in Smoke Control Areas were found to be burning coal. Their attention was drawn to the fact that they were contravening the law and it was pointed out that should they continue to do so, they were liable to prosecution. In all cases, the letters had the desired effect.

Chimney heights in new buildings and the calculation of heights required are very often the source of controversy between business premises and the department as the proposed chimneys are very often not as high as required by the Regulations. Also, plans are not always sent giving details of the heating appliances and other apparatus to be installed in factories which causes quite a lot of extra work when they are discovered, to ensure the Regulations are complied with.

Below is appended a list of the industrial premises included in the proposed Dewsnap Smoke Control Area, which clearly shows the trend of the industrial concerns to make their premises comply with the Clean Air Act. Credit should be given to industrial and factory owners for what has been done to bring about this change.

FUEL USED	METHOD OF STOKING	
	Hand	Automatic
OIL	-	20
COKE	13	-
COAL	1	2
ELECTRIC	-	1
GAS	-	1
WOOD	2	-
ELECTRIC/OIL	-	2

The graph on page 41 shows how atmospheric pollution increases when cold and inclement weather increases the use of domestic fuels.

CLEAN AIR (Cont'd)

During the year, the South East Lancashire and North East Cheshire group of authorities agreed on the standard grants which would be given by their authorities when conversions were undertaken. Some time later, the Ministry issued a list of maximum prices, for the guidance generally of local authorities. Later still, the Standing Conference of Local Authorities south of Manchester, Manchester and Salford County Boroughs and the S.E.L.N.E.C. group produced a list of standard prices and these prices are to be in operation over the whole of this area.

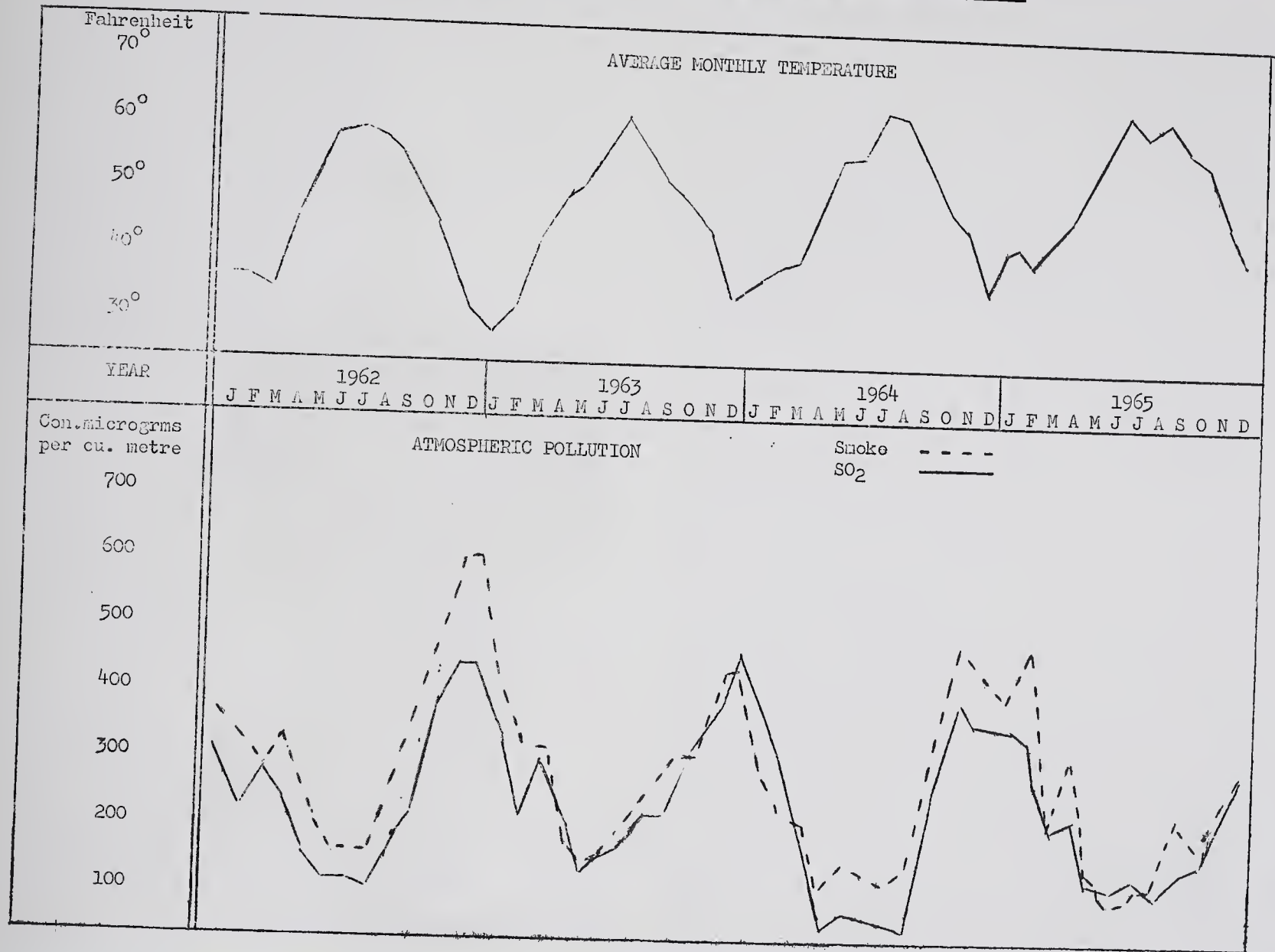
I again reiterate the statements made in my previous reports, that I feel that grants should be paid to any owner or occupier who is prepared to install appliances using gas, off-peak electricity and the authorised fuels. If the local authorities were allowed to make grants to these people, I feel this would help to make the air cleaner in our towns more quickly. The official objection is most probably that they would have no control over the fuel supplies, but it would appear that the Ministry has no control now, except in Smoke Control Areas. Any one can install any kind of appliance in areas not smoke controlled without grants, whether fuel is available or not and as people want to improve the comfort of their homes by installing the more modern and efficient appliances now available surely they should be encouraged to do so.

I also feel that in houses where Standard Grants are being given only those appliances should be installed which burn smokeless fuel, so that people do not later need to have their homes upset again by builders, if the house is included in a Smoke Control Area at a later date.

SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS

Area	Date Declared	Operative Date	Houses in Area at date of Declaration	Acreage
Yew Tree Lane (No.1)	14.11.60	1.9.61	—*	41.06
Matley (No.2)	14.8.61	1.7.62	4*	8.575
Sandy Lane (No.3)	14.8.61	1.7.62	—*	3.85
Clarendon Fields (No.4)	12.11.62	1.7.64	240	42.71
Hough Hill (No.5)	12.11.62	1.10.63	29*	562.21
Nicholson Square (No.6)	8.2.65	1.12.66 6	275	42.93
Dewsnap (No.7)	13.12.65	1.12.66	629	462.00

* Development Areas ~~6~~ Original operative date 1.12.65



FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

The food premises in the town (which are administered under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and the Regulations made thereunder) are constantly being inspected by your Inspectors. They consist mainly of many types of small shops, a number of bakehouses, 1 large caterer, 1 wholesale grocery warehouse and a pre-packed vegetable producer. Thirtytwo informal notices were served and 22 were complied with. The type of defects we found are listed below. It is to be noted that cleanliness in some cases generally leaves something to be desired and whilst these premises are not insanitary within the meaning of the Act, they are not as clean as one expects food premises to be. The majority are maintained in a very satisfactory way.

Defects to sanitary accommodation	1
Absence of notices in sanitary accommodation	8
Provision, repair or renewal of wash hand basin ..	5
Lack of cleanliness generally	4
Unsuitable state of floors, walls, ceilings	10
No first aid box	2
Cleanliness of yard area	4
Lack of suitable ventilation	1
Inadequate drainage	1
Lack of hot water supply	4
Absence of lockers for clothes	3
Protective clothing not worn	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT (Cont'd)

Type of Premises and number		Number of Premises		
		fitted to comply with Reg. 16	to which Reg. 19 applies	fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Grocers and general mixed	78	74	78	78
Cattle products	2	2	2	2
Bakers and confectioners	17	17	17	17
Butchers and Pork butchers	16	15	16	16
Greengrocers	13	12	13	13
Greengrocers/fishmongers	3	3	3	3
Fishmongers	2	2	2	2
Fish friers	15	13	15	15
Sweets, tobacco, ice cream	13	12	13	13
Chemists and herbalists	3	3	3	3
Snack bars and cafes	3	2	3	3
Places of entertainment	2	2	-	-
Clubs and public houses	48	46	46	46
School canteens	9	9	9	9
Works canteens	6	6	6	6
Other catering establish- ments	1	1	1	1
TOTAL:	231	219	227	227

Ice Cream

During the year, 6 applications were received and approved for the sale of pre-packed ice cream, bringing the total of premises now registered to 76. Some of the electrically operated refrigerated storage cabinets were checked with thermometers and found to be maintained at their correct temperature. One ice cream storage place and the garage used for the storage of the ice cream van were found to be unsatisfactory but informal action resulted in a great improvement and at 2 other premises, some work was done before it was agreed to register the premises.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955 (Cont'd)

Inspection of Canned and Other Foods

This is carried out by the staff at the various retail and wholesale premises in the town and results in the condemnation of quantities of goods each year. This work takes up quite a lot of time but is well worth the trouble taken if it prevents unfit food reaching the public. All the food is voluntarily surrendered to us and a condemnation certificate issued after which the food is buried at the tip under at least 6 feet of refuse.

Tinned meat	.. .. .	197 tins
Tinned fruit	.. .. .	528 tins
Tinned vegetables	.. .. .	397 tins
Tinned fish	.. .. .	23 tins
Tinned soup	.. .. .	51 tins
Tinned milk products	.. .. .	35 tins
Bacon and ham	.. .. .	202 lbs.
Preserves	.. .. .	5 tins
Mayonnaise and sauces	.. .. .	2 bottles

Travelling Sales Vans

Some travelling sales vans operate in the town, particularly on the new estates. Those selling food are inspected when found and they all comply with the Regulations. Generally, the food sold is of a pre-packed variety.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955 (Cont'd)School Canteens

Those continue to be maintained in a very clean state but condensation is still a problem in the older type of structures. One informal notice was served on the Cheshire County Council regarding defects in one of the Canteens and these defects were remedied during the year.

Factory Canteens

The standard of these premises continues to be maintained but it was necessary in one instance to serve a notice to decorate and cleanse. This notice was speedily complied with.

Licensed Premises

Inspections of the licensed premises have been carried out during the year and all the premises were kept in a clean and satisfactory condition. Plans have been received for alterations to one of the outlying licensed premises and when the proposed work is carried out, long overdue improvements to the sanitary accommodation will be effected, together with the abolition of an insanitary septic tank.

Some licensed premises still have toilet accommodation situated across yards with no hand washing facilities for patrons. I feel hand washing facilities should always be available near the sanitary accommodation especially as more public houses are providing snacks for the patrons.

Some of these premises come within the scope of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and, generally, the facilities provided comply with this Act.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT 1958

The two licensed slaughterhouses in the town are kept in a clean and hygienic condition. All the animals are slaughtered humanely and the carcasses dressed under good conditions.

Every facility is afforded to your Inspectors to carry out the inspection of the carcasses and offals etc.

The owners of the slaughterhouses have enabled us to assist in the training of pupil Public Health Inspectors and we have had pupils from Denton, Middleton, Ashton under Lyne, Droylsden and Manchester. Some of these come voluntarily on Sundays which shows the keerness of the students to learn their job. It is pleasing to note that the three final year students from Denton, Ashton under Lyne and Dukinfield passed the Diploma Examination of the Association of Public Health Inspectors. I feel I must congratulate these students and thank the slaughterhouse owners for the assistance given to us and the pupils.

The Meat Inspection Regulations of 1963, which came into force in 1963, detailed the method of meat inspection. The marking of carcasses with the identifying mark of the Inspector concerned is in force in the slaughterhouses and no meat leaves the premises without being inspected and marked.

Sunday and Holiday inspections are still necessary as the larger slaughterhouse works on these occasions. Your Inspectors carry out this duty on a rota basis and have a day off in lieu the following week.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE ACT 1958 (Cont'd)

During the year, 526 visits were paid to the slaughterhouses. This total does not take into account the occasions when it has been necessary to return to the slaughterhouse to inspect animals which arrived later than anticipated.

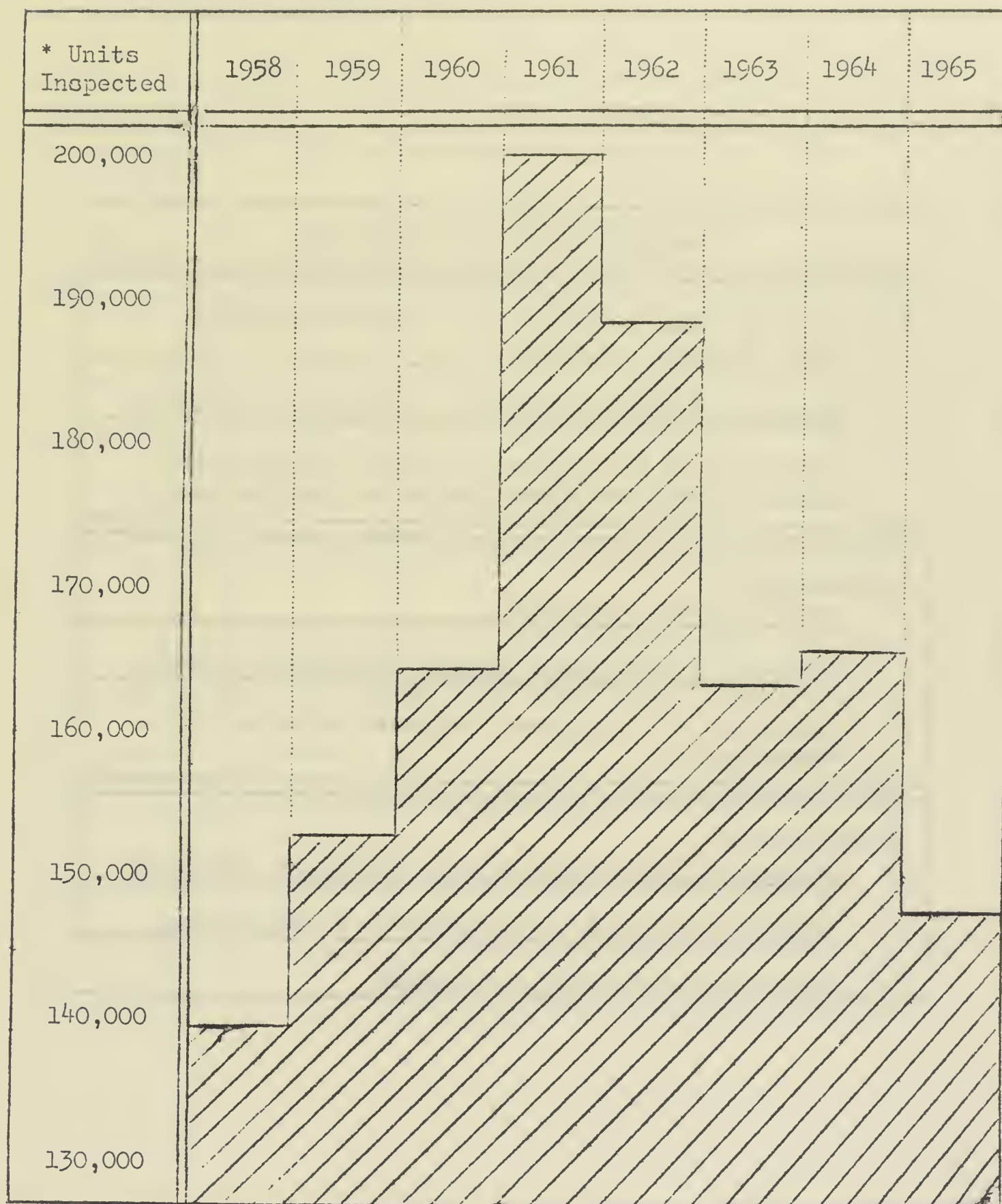
I would like once again to thank Dr. Jackson and his staff at the Pathological Laboratory, Ashton General Hospital, who have carried out examination of the more puzzling conditions found, which has resulted in two cases of localised tuberculosis, tumours, parasitic abscess and portal pyaemia being identified.

The Public Health Laboratory carried out swabbing of the drainage, stalls, slaughterhouse and equipment, and also carcasses all of which proved negative for typhoid and Salmonella organisms.

Licensing of Slaughtermen

Sixteen slaughtermen applied for a licence to slaughter and all were granted. Several apprentices are in training at the slaughterhouses.

MEAT INSPECTION



*Based on the Unit Rate of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, as follows:

Bovine	- 10 units
Calves	- 3 units
Pigs	- 3 units
Sheep and Lambs	- 2 units

MEAT INSPECTIONCarcases and offal inspected

Numbers killed and inspected
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS
<u>Whole Carcases condemned</u>
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis
TUBERCULOSIS
<u>Whole Carcases condemned</u>
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis
CYSTICERCOSIS
<u>Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned</u>
<u>Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration</u>
Generalised and totally condemned

MEAT INSPECTIONand condemned in whole or in part

Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
6,065	1,260	-	32,913	2,989
-	1	-	-	1
541	541	-	1,220	251
8.92%	42.94%	-	3.71%	8.4%
1	-	-	-	-
14	2	-	-	35
0.23%	0.16%	-	-	1.17%
20	1	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

I am indebted to Mr. H. Hughes, Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, Cheshire County Council for supplying the following information.

Appended below is a list of samples obtained in your area for the year ended 31st December, 1965, and submitted for analysis, together with details of those samples reported against and the administrative action taken thereof.

In the case of a sample of sliced wholemeal bread 'Slymbred' the wrapper suggested that this food was an aid to slimming and it was considered the statements did not comply with the Bread and Flour Regulations, 1963. This matter was taken up with the manufacturers who have agreed to relabel the product in accordance with the above mentioned regulations.

During the year two complaints were received from private purchasers in respect of mouldy meat pies.

These complaints were thoroughly investigated and eventually the seller was cautioned.

Particulars of samples not up to standard during
the year ended 31st December, 1965

Sample	Result of Analysis	Remarks
Milk Sterilized	Sub-standard but genuine 2.3% deficient in S.N.F.	No action
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	Cod Liver Oil Emulsion devoid of Vitamin A.	Retailer cautioned
Slymbred	Sample of sliced wholemeal bread not conforming to Reg. 23(3)(a) of the Bread and Flour Regs., 1963.	Manufacturer cautioned

Samples submitted to the Public Analyst	No. of Samples obtained	Number reported against
Antacid Powders	1	
Aspirin Tablets B.P.	2	
Camphorated Oil B.P.	1	
Celery Salt	1	
Cheese. Lancs.	1	
Cheese Spread. Buttered.	1	
Choc-o-Drops (Biscuits)	1	
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	1	1
Corned Beef	1	
Flour. S.R.	1	
Ginger Punch	1	
Gravy Browning	1	
Ground Rice	1	
Ham & Chicken Roll	1	
Lard. Pure.	1	
Liquid Paraffin B.P.	1	
Marmalade. Orange.	1	
Milk	52	1
Milk. Evaporated	1	
Oats. (Cremo)	1	
Olive Oil	1	
Orange Drink	1	
Pancake Mix	1	
Phenoda Solution	1	
Rice. Spanish	1	
Rice Pudding	1	
Slymbred	1	1
Sweets: Butter Mints	1	
Cherry Fruit Gleees	1	
Mints. Double Strength	1	
Veganin	1	
Vinegar	2	
Whisky	1	
Total	86	3

SHOPS ACT

During the year, your Inspectors have carried out inspections of shops under the provisions of the Shops Act 1950. On no occasion was it necessary to take statutory action against any shopkeepers although one or two verbal warnings were given regarding minor contraventions of the Act. No notices were served during the year and 2 notices were complied with. Appended below is a list of shops in the town.

The number of shops has gone down from 304 in 1964 to 294 in 1965.

Cattle products	2
Bakers and confectioners	17
Butchers and Pork butchers	16
Grocers and general mixed	78
Greengrocers	13
Greengrocers/fishmongers	3
Fishmongers	2
Fish Friers	15
Sweets, tobacco, ice cream	13
Chemists, non-dispensing chemists and herbalists	3
Snack bars and cafes	3
Newsagents, stationers, fancy goods	13
Drapers and outfitters	16
Hairdressers	22
Boot and shoe repairers	6
Furniture, furnishings, secondhand goods etc	5
Florists	3
Radio, electrical goods, motor and cycle repairs	10
Hardware, plumbers', painters', woodworkers' and decorators', requisites	21
Coal, travel and other agencies	7
Other shops	26
TOTAL:	<hr/> 294 <hr/>

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

There are no licensed sites in the borough but we again experienced the parking of caravans by itinerant scrap metal dealers on open sites, thus causing a nuisance to the inhabitants in the area. Co-operation between the Police and your Inspectors has resulted in these people being moved on very quickly.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

It was pleasing to note that, after standing empty for some time, the Oxford Cinema re-opened. Both the Princess Bingo Hall and the Oxford Cinema comply with the Public Health Act requirements.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT 1928

During the year, the Public Health Inspectors inspected all the petroleum installations in the town. A new type of certificate to be signed by the electrical contractors undertaking the annual checking of the electrical equipment associated with petrol pumps, has been used for the first time. We hope that this will help to ensure that the contractors make a thorough check of the electrical installation as this has a great bearing on the fire hazard of the petrol installation generally.

In no case was it necessary to take legal action but 20 informal notices were served and 17 complied with.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964

This Act came into force during the year under review. Its intention is to control the activities of dealers in scrap metal and to prevent pilfering from property. The dealers are required to keep proper records and have them available for inspection at all times.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

The local authority's duties under the Factories Act were carried out by your Inspectors. The following is a list of types of industries now operating in the town, which are of a very diverse nature.

- Engineering and boiler making
- Wagon repairing
- Garages, motor repairs, etc
- Printing
- Carpot fitters
- Wood turning
- Slaughterhouses
- General engineering
- Paper coating
- Rubber products manufacturers
- Sheet metal
- Cotton and textiles
- Plastics, basic and finishing
- Insulating products manufacturers
- Rope manufacturers
- Handbag manufacturers
- Footwear manufacturers
- Coopers
- Cotton waste conversion

There were few contraventions of the Act, all of minor character. No outworkers are employed by any of the factories in the town but 13 outworkers from firms outside the town were notified to us. Their premises were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

The Tudor Industrial Estate is now almost fully occupied and it is to be hoped that 1966 will see factories built on the two sites in the Globe Square Area.

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted - NIL
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by L. Authority	2	10	-	
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is to be enforced by Local Authority	115	88	5	
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	13	2	-	

Cases in which defects were found

	Number of cases in which defects			
	were found	were remedied	were referred to HMI by HMI	
Want of cleanliness				
Overcrowding				
Unreasonable temperature				
Inadequate ventilation				
Ineffective drainage of floor				
Sanitary conveniences:				
(a) <u>insufficient</u>	-	-	-	-
(b) <u>unsuitable or defective</u>	5	7	-	2
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences	1	1	-	1
No occupiers were prosecuted during the year				

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Offices, shops and railway premises have been inspected during the year. Very few of the premises now in use as offices or shops within the Borough were built specifically for these purposes, the vast majority have been converted either from houses or disused licensed premises. This has meant that most of the premises are small and not occupied by firms employing large numbers of people. The sanitary accommodation is often inadequate where there are mixed staffs. As it was not possible to obtain a light meter in time, no recordings of the standard of lighting of the premises and staircases, etc. could be obtained during November 1965. However, from the inspections made only four cases of inadequate lighting of stairs were noted but inadequate lighting of premises generally during 1965 totalled 23.

From the inspections carried out during the last 3 months of the year, the general impression of lighting, both artificial and natural, was thought to be poor but this opinion was formed without the use of light meters. However, as a standard is not yet available it is hard to state what is adequate as no two people view lighting in the same way. No specific examples of unsatisfactory lighting could be given other than lack of lighting to specified parts of premises and these are not generally associated with any particular classes of premises as it was generally found that inadequate lighting existed in all types of premises. No specific standard of lighting was recommended in our notices to occupiers, we only requested that the standard generally should be improved. No cases of excessive glare were noticed. One accident was reported and investigation proved that a man had slipped off bales of paper and damaged his ankle.

We also found that the occupiers of many premises did not realise that they needed to register their premises.

Appended below is an analysis of contraventions found, and in a number of cases, the conditions were of a structural nature i.e. missing hand rails to stairs, defective surfaces to stairs, inadequate WC accommodation, inadequate ventilation, absence of wash hand basins and hot water, etc. The remedying of these defects, of course, takes time and money but work is now in progress on a number of these items.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963 (Cont'd)

Decoration is frequently poor in these smaller premises. First aid boxes are generally found to be unsatisfactory as most of the occupiers do not yet appreciate that there is a standard laid down to which they should adhere. The vast majority of machinery in these premises is bacon slicing machines, these were unguarded in 5 cases but as this point was not adequately dealt with by the circulars, advice was given to the occupiers to contact the manufacturers of the machines. In this connection there seems to be an anomaly in the Act. Dangerous machinery could be in frequent use in a small shop employing someone for only a few hours each week and, therefore, not requiring registration but nevertheless this machine could maintain an employee just the same.

Analysis of Contraventions

Section of Act		Number of contraventions found
4	Cleanliness	29
5	Overcrowding	-
6	Temperature	35
7	Ventilation	9
8	Lighting	23
9	Sanitary Conveniences	20
10	Washing facilities	9
11	Supply of drinking water	-
12	Clothing accommodation	4
13	Sitting facilities	5
14	Seats (sedentary workers)	-
15	Eating facilities	3
16	Floors, passages and stairs	24
17	Fencing, exposed parts of machinery	5
18	Protection of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
23	Prohibition of heavy work.	-
24	First Aid general provisions	13

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963 (Cont'd)

A. Registrations and general inspections			
Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	-	16	3
Retail shops	4	47	19
Wholesale shops and warehouses	1	4	2
Catering establishments open to the public: canteens	1	20	1
Fuel storage depots	1	2	-
Total	7	89	25

B. Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises: 66

C. Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace			
Class of workplace		No. of persons employed	
Offices		103	
Retail shops		112	
Wholesale departments, warehouses		51	
Catering establishments open to the public		86	
Canteens		1	
Fuel storage depots		5	
Males: 201	Females: 157	Total	358

D. Exemptions - NIL
E. Prosecutions - NIL

F. Inspectors	
No. of inspectors appointed under Sec. 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	3
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	None

WELFARE OF AGED PEOPLE

Some aged persons who neglect themselves and their homes and who thereby become dirty have again had to be dealt with by the department. The help of the W.V.S. in providing bedding, clothing, etc. is much appreciated as is also the help of our drainman/rodent operator, Mr. Bowers, who tackles these dirty premises and bathes and shaves the elderly gentlemen.

Fir Trees flatlets are very popular with the people who live there as this type of accommodation gives the aged independence and yet achieves community living. The proposed luncheon club has not yet come into operation at Fir Trees due to lack of volunteers to run it, but I hope the year 1966 will see it in operation.

The efforts during 1964 to form a Council of Social Service came to fruition during 1965, with the co-operation of many religious, charitable and private individuals all working to provide for the elderly. Under the Chairmanship of Alderman E.S. Jones and with Mrs. E. Lowe as Secretary, a Health and Welfare Committee was formed. A survey of all the old single people who were living alone was carried out, note also being made of aged couples. In this way, a register of all the old people in the town is being created which will enable the Secretary to make arrangements for home visiting where necessary and other assistance when required. In December, 698 parcels of food were delivered by the Committee to pensioners living alone. To pay for these parcels, a House-to-House collection was organised in October and the Committee also received a very generous donation from the corporation. This survey, parcel packing and delivery was a large undertaking but with the willing volunteers who undertook the work, a much appreciated gift was received by the aged people living alone.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

It has not been necessary this year for the local authority to bury or cremate the body of any person who has died in the area and for whom no one else was responsible.

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT 1948Hairdressers and Barbers

Under Section 148 of this Act, Byelaws were made for promoting the cleanliness of persons, utensils, clothing, equipment in these premises. The premises are regularly inspected. One informal notice was served, and 3 informal notices were complied with. Twentytwo premises are registered.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

During the year, the number of complaints about noise increased. We had complaints about barking dogs, whining exhaust fans, humming electric motors, lorries 'revving up' and hammering of sheet metal outside factory buildings; most of these complaints referred to intensified noise created at night. In addition, we had the usual complaints about the general increase of noise from factories.

Visits and informal action resulted in reduction of the noise level but it would not be truthful to say the noises have been completely eliminated as, even when silencers are fitted, some noise is still emitted. In fairness to the industries concerned, I must say that they have tried (at no small cost) to abate the nuisance. As I stated last year, noise is becoming a greater problem and is accentuated because factories now work day and night. Quite often, too the workers in these factories and their managements do not appreciate how far the noise they create travels outside their factory to the surrounding area-which is often residential.

I feel that manufacturers of industrial plant must begin to pay greater attention to this problem and design machinery which will operate noiselessly or, if this is not practicable, operate it within a sound proof structure.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

Rodent Control

A regular inspection of the district is made by the rodent operator employed by the local authority and treatment is given where necessary. Business premises are charged for this service but dwellinghouses are treated free of charge.

Since the procedure of testing drains after recurring complaints of rodent infestation has taken place, more broken drains have been found thus necessitating more drainage notices but no legal action has been necessary during the year.

The sewer treatment has been on a selective basis this year, in those areas where the number of rodent complaints received during the previous years increased, or where the manholes showed regular taking of baits. The material used has been fluoroacetamide and the complaints in these areas have fallen since this poison has been used. It is hoped in 1966 to treat all the sewers with this poison in one big effort to see if a wholesale destruction of rats takes place and whether this treatment results in a further fall in complaints.

The river banks were done jointly by the three rodent operators from Ashton-under-Lyne, Audenshaw and Dukinfield.

Type of property	Total number of properties			
	in area 31.12.65	Inspected	Found to be infested	
			Treated by L. Auth.	Treated by occupier
Local authority	9	6	6	-
Dwellinghouse	6159	85	79	-
Agricultural	11	-	-	-
Others	1467	50	27	22
Total	7646	141	112	22

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERSAnthrax Order 1938

One case of anthrax was reported during the year. The case was dealt with by burning the carcase, manure, bedding, grass, etc. and disinfecting the stalls and equipment which had come in contact with the animal. It was a most difficult and thankless task in wet weather on an exposed hillside in a Smoke Control Area. It took over two days to complete and as usually happens in these trying circumstances, the incident occurred at weekend. Your Inspectors, the Health Department's drainman/rodent operator and some of the Cleansing Department's workmen did a magnificent job in most difficult circumstances.

Swine Fever Order 1963

During May and June, Dukinfield was included in a Swine Fever Infected Area. No standstill notices were necessary but 22 licences were issued for swine about to be slaughtered or moved.

Foot and Mouth Disease Order

Dukinfield was not included in any Infected Areas during the year.

Fowl Pest (Infected Area Restrictions) Order 1956

There was nothing to report in 1965.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order 1957

Thirtyone sterilising plants were licensed under this Order. Only small amounts of kitchen waste are treated as most of the plants are owned by small stockkeepers.

STABLES AND PIGGERIES

The small pens and piggeries in various parts of the town continue, in my opinion, to be a public health nuisance and an eyesore. It was necessary early in the year to serve notice on some premises to take action against rats and provide proper drainage and make better provisions for the disposal of manure. It would be better if the whole of one site was cleared of the motley sheds, shacks and other buildings on the site and new buildings, with proper drainage, erected in their place. Another point about one of the sites is that, in and amongst these shacks, various little industries are being created - e.g. car breaking, sheet metal dealing and so on, with no premises of any kind.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

Two premises were licensed during the year, after inspection had been carried out.

UNAUTHORISED TIPPING

Unauthorised tipping is taking place on various sites in the town. Generally the refuse is tipped by lorry drivers. In one case it was necessary for an owner to fence off his land to stop this practice. This is an increasing nuisance and the lorry drivers are doing this without the knowledge of the owners of the vehicles, who have in some cases given the drivers tipping fees which the driver has then pocketed. It is, of course, exceedingly difficult to catch the culprits.

ABANDONED CARS

The abandonment of cars after the stripping of them, on open or garage sites, is providing the department with more and more problems. It would seem easy to find the owner of a vehicle whilst the number plates are on it, but in fact, one finds that in almost every case, the last owner notified by the licensing authorities denies that it is his and says he sold it to some person unknown. This would appear to make a mockery of the licensing provisions as when a person sells a vehicle he is supposed to notify the licensing authority of that fact and state who the new owner is. If this is so, I feel it would help if a few prosecutions of last owners were carried out, which may result in the law being complied with. A voluntary agreement is in force with a car breaker in the town to dispose of these unwanted vehicles where no owner can be traced. If the owner can be traced, he is notified of the names and addresses of the car breakers in the town which ultimately results in the car being disposed of.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE

Refuse Collection

The collection of refuse has again varied between a weekly to a nine day collection, according to the time of the year. Holidays, inclement weather and staff shortage are major causes of the delays, also vehicle breakdowns. It has been necessary to employ an extra man during a large part of the year to cope with the increased holidays and the absences due to sickness, plus the extra houses and businesses which have been added to the rounds.

More and more houses are having 2 bins to take the bulkier refuse and I feel that ultimately paper sacks will be the only method acceptable at houses for refuse collection, as a number of sacks can be left at a house to cope with the larger amounts of refuse now being created. Also, the weight of a 28 lb dustbin is ridiculous when compared with the average weight of 14 lbs of refuse it contains.

The bin bonus scheme (by which the men get paid for every bin collected over a target figure, plus an agreed amount for extra refuse picked up), appears to be working quite satisfactorily on the 2 rounds which agreed to operate the scheme and this has meant there has been a weekly collection of all refuse on these 2 rounds. It is hoped that the third round will accept the scheme in 1966.

Discussions now take place between the architects, builders and the local authority when plans are deposited for new houses. My remarks last year about steps on pathways still hold good and unfortunately a lot of steps are installed because the present building programmes are on hillside sites where the land at the back and front of the houses is at different levels. I feel it would be better if more use were made of slopes as it is difficult for men to move dustbins up and down steps and this difficulty will also apply to tradesmen delivering goods, fuel, etc.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Cont'd)VEHICLES

The current policy of reducing the depreciation years of the cleansing vehicles from 10 years to 8 should ultimately result in a saving in the cost of repairs and also in time lost whilst the vehicle is in the depot being repaired. During the year the new Shelvoke and Drewry fore and aft tipper complete with packer plate (to increase the amount that can be carried by the vehicle) has come into use. It has proved quite successful and is liked by the men. It allows the driver to manoeuvre the vehicle down some of the narrower rear passages of houses with greater ease than could be managed with some of the older vehicles, due to the smaller wheel base of the new vehicle.

There is no doubt that when buying our next vehicle we shall have to consider whether it should be another with a packer plate or with some other form of compression device to cope with the increasing amount of refuse, which continues to get bulkier each year.

Repair and renewal of tyres continue to cost the department a large amount of money due to kerbing and the damage caused by sharp articles protruding through the tip's surface.

The loads of refuse collected were as follows:

House refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,744
Pails	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Salvage and trade refuse	..	..					325

It should be noted that the number of loads decreased during the year which is due to the larger payload of the newer vehicles.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Cont'd)Refuse Collection Vehicles

During the year, the Department had the following vehicles in service:-

Vehicle	Type of Vehicle	Capacity	Date Purchased and cost	Depreciation
PVR 988	Karrier "Bantam" refuse collection vehicle	8 cubic yards	February 1955 £1,080	1963
GKN 1372	Bristol 25 "Tipmaster" Angledozer	-	November 1957 £1,447	1962
VND 839	Karrier "Gamecock" refuse collection vehicle	11½ cubic yards	February 1958 £1,635	1966
7724 NA	Karrier Dual Tip rear loading refuse collection vehicle	18 cubic yards	May 1960 £2,100	1968
415 WMA	Weatherill Hydraulic Shovel	-	June 1962 £1,958	1967
HLG 1030	Shelvake & Drowry fore and aft tipper	20 cubic yards	February 1965 £3,190	1973

Pail Closets

There are 10 pail closets in the rural area of the borough, at the farm cottages. These are emptied weekly, a most unwholesome task. During the coming year, an effort will be made to ascertain if any of these premises can be converted to the water carriage system.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Cont'd)

Provision of Dustbins

From 1st April 1959, refuse bins have been supplied by the Council as replacement of the existing domestic bins, as a charge against the General Rate Fund. During the year, 340 bins were issued by the department, 303 to householders and 37 to business firms and other organisations. The bins bought by the department are stamped with the Corporation's initials and the date of purchase to make it easier to trace missing and stolen bins. Purchase Tax is still levied on refuse bins and this seems an unfair burden on the householders and ratepayers.

I think that paper sacks will ultimately have to be considered for refuse collection, in view of the changing state of refuse. Paper sacks are a more hygienic method of collection and as they make refuse collection easier, their use will also go some way to obtaining suitable labour for this essential task.

Refuse Disposal

In the early part of the year, tipping took place on land owned by Messrs. Robinson and Kershaw Limited. This was completed and rough graded to road level and as the surface is now settling down, this will ultimately form a useful piece of land. Unfortunately as this is an open site, other persons are now using the land for dumping unwanted rubbish, making it very untidy.

In the latter part of the year, tipping took place on Dunkirk Lane Tip. Controlled tipping here is becoming more difficult due to the lack of covering material. This is only obtained by digging at the old tip surface.

Discussions have taken place between Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield Cleansing Officers about our tipping problems and visits have been paid to pulverisation plants and to the Cheadle composting plant. In addition, Stalybridge and Dukinfield are negotiating for an old deep quarry bordering on the two authority's joint boundary with a view to using this as a joint controlled tip. This would give us both about 4 years' tipping and would also remove a danger to children in this area as the quarry is very deep.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Cont'd)

Salvage

The comparative tonnage and prices of materials salvaged during the last 2 years are as follows:

	Year ending 31.12.64		Year ending 31.12.65	
	t. c. q. lbs	£. s. d.	t. c. q. lbs	£. s. d.
Waste paper	146. 0. 0. 0	943.12. 4	167.19. 3. 0	1345. 6.2
Kitchen waste	14. 17. 0. 0	98. 5.8	19.19. 2. 0	97. 3.5
Metals	7. 2. 7	48. 7.3	14. 0.10	40. 1.3
Textiles	4. 3. 0	3.16.0	7. 1.14	5.15.6

Waste Paper

During the year, there was an increase in the amount of paper collected but I think this was due to an appeal made late in the year for householders to salvage waste paper and put it out, separately, for collection. When present figures are compared with those for during and immediately after the war, it will be seen there has been a steady fall in the amount of waste paper reclaimed. I feel that if a national appeal were made for householders to co-operate and save waste paper for reclamation by the Board mills, this might have an effect and help the national effort and economy.

Kitchen Waste

This service is still being maintained. The amount received is more than last year. This swill is sold to a local pigkeeper who boils it as required by the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order before feeding it to his pigs.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Cont'd)

Scrap Metal

The amount of scrap metal collected during the year has increased but this has not meant an increase in the amount of money received as the price for scrap metal fell during the year. This figure will continue to fluctuate wildly in price as more and more scrap is being recovered by scrap metal firms from vehicles and less and less metal is being used for domestic articles which are now frequently made from plastics.

Textiles

The amount collected and the price received have both increased during the year.

Salvage Bonus Scheme

The amount paid out in the salvage bonus has increased this year.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Bonus Paid</u>		
	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
1956	325	5	8
1957	326	11	5
1958	255	7	1
1959	205	0	0
1960	211	15	9
1961	201	15	9
1962	265	3	8
1963	242	12	3
1964	227	0	10
1965	320	5	5

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE (Cont'd)

Trade Refuse

The restriction on the tipping of trade refuse at Dunkirk Lane Tip has been maintained in order to conserve the amount of land which is available for tipping domestic refuse. However, the firms in the town still have the privilege of tipping their waste materials (other than those materials which either constitute a fire hazard to the tip or are not capable of being consolidated, such as rubber, etc). A charge must be made for the collection of trade refuse and the amount received was £151 during 1965. This is mainly from the smaller factories and compared with previous years shows an increase. As the number of small factories in the town increases, the service may ultimately have to be re-organised to allow for larger quantities of trade refuse to be collected from these firms by using bulk containers, for instance, instead of the $3\frac{1}{4}$ cu.ft. bin.

Collection of Furniture

The collection of unwanted furniture has continued. This is a growing problem. As people move to new houses from slum clearance properties and elderly people die, the department is often asked to remove old and unwanted furniture. The amount received for this service during 1965 was £85 - a charge is made because this is an extra service and is not part of the normal domestic refuse collection service.

STAFF

The number of days lost due to sickness during the year has increased tremendously but this was due to the fact that two men were off for a considerable period of time. The increase also reflects the ageing nature of the staff who, as they get older, are more likely to suffer from complaints which require a longer period of time off work.

Year	Number of employees		Number of days lost	Cost
	in Dept.	off sick		
1957/58	25	14	228	£475
1958/59	25	13	228	£438
1959/60	25	14	296	£383
1960/61	25	16	295	£380
1961/62	27	19	570	£791
1962/63	27	16	255	£385
1963/64	27	13	210	£310
1964/65	26	11	256	£404
1965/66	22	13	350	£528

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

The city of Boston, situated on a neck of land between the harbor and the bay, was first settled by a small number of Englishmen in 1630. The settlement was founded by John Winthrop, who was the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The city grew rapidly, and by 1690 it had become one of the largest and most important cities in the New England region. The city was the center of the American Revolution, and it was here that the first battle of the war was fought. The city was also the site of the first public school in America, and it was here that the first public library was established. The city has a rich history, and it is one of the most important cities in the United States.

The city of Boston has a long and illustrious history, and it has been the center of many important events in American history. The city was the site of the first battle of the American Revolution, and it was here that the first public school in America was founded. The city was also the site of the first public library in America, and it was here that the first public hospital was established. The city has a rich history, and it is one of the most important cities in the United States.

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THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON				
Year	Event	Location	Significance	Notes
1630	First settlement	North End	Founding of the city	John Winthrop
1690	First battle of the American Revolution	Commons	First battle of the war	April 19, 1775
1780	First public school in America	Boston Latin School	First public school	1780
1789	First public library in America	Boston Public Library	First public library	1789
1830	First public hospital in America	Massachusetts General Hospital	First public hospital	1830

CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

STALYBRIDGE AND DUKINFIELD HEALTH DIVISION

REPORT OF THE
CLERK TO THE COMMITTEE
AND
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR
1 9 6 5

S T A F F

Divisional Health Office,
Stamford Street,
Stalybridge.

<u>Divisional Medical Officer</u>	- Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<u>Clerk to the Committee</u>	- Douglas Leeming, LL.B.
<u>Assistant County Medical Officer</u>	- J. B. Hinchliffe, M.B., Ch.B.
<u>Chief Clerk</u>	- A. Clough, A.R.S.H., L.I.S.W.
<u>Clerical Assistants</u>	- P.R.Radcliffe, Misses J. Norton, K. Sellars, J. W. Greenwood, Mrs. E. Brooks, Mrs. J. Addy (resigned Oct.65) Mrs. S. Johanson (app. Nov.65)

<u>Health Visitors</u> (Stalybridge)	- Miss M. E. Mackenzie Mrs. M. P. Potts (resigned Mar.65) Miss S. E. Howarth (resnd. Aug.65) Miss D. H. Garner (app. July, 65)
(Dukinfield)	- Miss W. E. Beresford Miss C. Hellings (died June 65) Mrs. M. Knowles
<u>District Nurses</u> (Stalybridge)	- Mrs. A. R. Porter Mrs. K. Gregson (resigned April 65) Miss E. Ramsden (transf. March 65) Miss M. E. Fitzgerald (app. Jan.65) Mr. J. E. Billings Mrs. B. Scott (appointed April.65)
(Dukinfield)	- Miss E. Ambler Miss O. Morton
<u>Midwives</u> (Stalybridge)	- Miss H. Sowerbutts Mrs. J. Evans Miss N. Robinson (retired Feb.65) Miss B. Lodge (appointed Mar. 65)
(Dukinfield)	- Miss L. Bradley Miss L. O'Hara
<u>Nurses</u> (Dukinfield)	- Mrs. H. Murphy
(Temporary) (Stalybridge)	- Miss F. Lonsdale

<u>Senior Mental Welfare Officer</u>	- G. E. Lanceley
<u>Physiotherapists</u>	- Mrs. W. R. White Mrs. M. Hallard
<u>Domestic Help Supervisor</u>	- Mrs. F. Dobson (resigned Aug.65) Mrs. M. Hampson (appt. August, resn. Oct 65) Mrs. F. M. Partridge (appt. Nov. 65)
<u>Dental Surgeons</u>	- Miss L. Kippen, L.D.S., D.P.D. G. J. Hartley, L.D.S. R. S. Wood, L.D.S.
<u>Specialists</u>	
<u>Ophthalmic Surgeon</u>	- F.W.C. Brown, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<u>Orthopaedic Surgeons</u>	- V.H.Wheble, B.M., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. C.M.Dransfield, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
<u>Gynaecologist</u>	- W.E.C. Thomas, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G. (resd. Feb.65)
<u>Tuberculosis Physician</u>	- P. B. Woolley, M.B., M.R.C.P.
<u>Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon</u>	- O. T. Taylor, M.B., Ch.B.
<u>Consultant Child Psychiatrist</u>	- M.Rogers, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.M.
<u>General Practitioners attending Welfare Centre, Dukinfield on a sessional basis</u>	- A. Ketchin, M.B., Ch.B. D. Milner, M.B., Ch.B.

The four Welfare Centres in the Division are situated as follows :-

<u>Dukinfield</u>	- King Street, Dukinfield. Dewsnap Lane, Dukinfield.
<u>Stalybridge</u>	- Stamford Street, Stalybridge. Milton Avenue, Millbrook.

Sessions are held as follows :-

King Street	- Wednesday afternoon
Dewsnap Lane	- Thursday afternoon
Millbrook	- Monday afternoon
Stamford St.	- Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons

Dukinfield, King Street Clinic

The total of new cases attending and the total attendances fell during the year, from 252 to 226 and 3,730 to 3,343. This is, I think, due to the opening of the new clinic in October. The Committee considered the question of heating this clinic as the present system is old, outworn and time consuming to operate. After approving a scheme submitted by the District Architect it was decided to postpone any action for twelve months at the request of the County Health Committee.

The loss of Miss C. Hellings in June was a sad blow to us all. She had been with us since 1955 and was a dedicated worker in the health field. Her conscientious enthusiasm kept her at work when she was far from well and such was her nature that she had to be persuaded to take a rest from which she never returned to duty. At the time of writing I have also to record the death of Miss W. E. Beresford under circumstances rather similar to that of Miss Hellings. She was also on duty when acutely ill and had to be taken home. She had been a health visitor in Dukinfield since 1955 and had done a great deal for the mothers, babies and older people in the town.

As in Stalybridge we were fortunate indeed to get Mrs. Murphy to come and help out on a sessional basis. Without her we should have had a very difficult time and especially now as Mrs. Knowles would have been alone trying to do the work of three.

Dukinfield, Dewsnap Lane Clinic

This building was completed during the year and we began to use it during October. It is a pleasant building and quite adequate for our purposes at the moment. The mothers who live in the area are very appreciative of the services we provide at this end of the town and it is being used more and more. As I pointed out at the time the same staff

are operating the two clinics now instead of one so that we are unable to do extra sessions - but we are using the new building as much as possible without depriving the King Street Clinic of services.

Health Centre, Stalybridge

During 1965, the number of attendances at this Centre increased from 3,154 to 3,521, although the number of new cases fell to 164 from 229. This latter figure is compatible with the lower birth rate in Stalybridge over the same period. During the year we lost the services of both Mrs. Potts and Miss Howarth and they were replaced by Miss Garner who began duties at the end of July. We were thus one health visitor short for almost half the year. We were, however, fortunate in obtaining the services on a sessional basis of Miss Lonsdale who was until recently a Health Visitor at Hyde. We are grateful to her for the help she has given us.

Millbrook Clinic

At this Clinic the number of attendances increased from 1,217 to 1,276 which is very gratifying as there had been a decline in numbers up to two years ago. I still feel that this Clinic is under used and I would like to see an extension of services there provided always that there was available staff.

Voluntary Workers

Once again on behalf of the Committee and the nursing staff I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the work so willingly and cheerfully given at the Dukinfield, Stalybridge and Millbrook Clinics by the voluntary workers during the year.

General

Points of general interest during the year are connected with staff and buildings. Whereas until a few years ago the area was divided among seven health visitors we are now reduced to three with the additional assistance of two nurses whose help is quite invaluable even though they are only able to come and conduct sessions for us.

This shortage of health visiting staff is making it impossible to carry out the County policy of attachment to general practitioners which had started so smoothly with one group practice in Stalybridge early in 1965.

As already mentioned we occupied the new building in Dewsnap Lane, Dukinfield, with satisfactory results and, in addition to the normal clinics there, we have made available room for weekly meetings of the handicapped persons club. The siting of the building has proved to be a sensible one and many mothers have expressed their appreciation of its easy access.

The benefits derived from having all the services under one roof in the Stalybridge building are now very apparent in the more efficient use of staff and speed in dealing with problems involving more than one individual.

We were very sorry to lose the efficient services of Mrs. J. Addy in October. Mrs. Addy was in the main responsible for the immunisation programme and had done an excellent job during the years she was with us. We wish her well in her work with the new Citizens Advice Bureau.

Births

In 1965 there were 611 births notified compared with 645 in 1964, of these 14 were stillbirths. The number of births taking place in hospital or maternity homes remained at 50%. This means a greater strain on the domiciliary midwifery service which is also dealing to a greater degree with early discharges from hospital.

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Total births in the Division - livebirths	597	635
stillbirths	14	10
Total No. transfers into the division	152	114
Total No. of children attending for first time 0-1 year....	482	548
Total No. of attendances..... 0-1 year....	6068	5678
Total No. of attendances..... 1 - 2 yrs...	1277	1222
Total No. of attendances..... 2 - 5 yrs...	1157	901
Total No. of visits to new births.....	610	614
Total No. of secondary visits.....	5799	7289
Total No. of other visits.....	2112	1714

TABLE A.

Child Welfare Clinics

Quarter	March			June			Sept.			Dec.			
Clinic	D/f	M/b	S/b	D/f	M/b	S/b	D/f	M/b	S/b	King St.	Dsnp. Lane	M/b	S/b
New cases	81	21	54	53	19	31	61	18	42	31	23	11	37
Total 0-1 yr.	646	214	730	754	313	515	634	175	620	363	283	180	641
attend- 1-2 yrs	134	51	206	128	38	87	128	29	116	94	38	62	166
ances 2-5 yrs	130	53	107	145	38	69	112	63	95	75	41	60	169

The following table indicates the total births in the Division and the place of confinement :-

TABLE B.

	<u>DUKINFIELD</u>						<u>STALYBRIDGE</u>					
	Live			Still			Live			Still		
	1965	1964	1963	1965	1964	1963	1965	1964	1963	1965	1964	1963
Gen.Hospital	146	145	127	2	3	9	149	168	183	9	6	3
Other Mater- nity homes & hospitals	22	23	27	-	-	1	37	48	60	-	-	2
Domiciliary confinement	121	114	99	1	-	-	122	137	137	2	1	-
Total	289	282	253	3	3	10	308	353	380	11	7	5

Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics

For many years these clinics have been poorly attended and, as it was felt the need was no longer there in view of the facilities offered by the hospital and general practitioners, they were cancelled in January. Mothercraft and relaxation classes are, of course, still held and I would like to see more use being made of them in view of the undoubted benefit they confer to the mothers at the time of delivery.

Ante-natal Clinics

1965 1964

No. of sessions.....	1	16
No. of new cases.....	1	24
No. of attendances.....	8	102
No. of patients on whom RH. factor was investigated.....	-	17
No. of patients on whom a Wasserman test was performed.....	-	10

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

No. of sessions held.....	80	75
No. of new cases.....	138	159
No. of attendances.....	659	826

WELFARE FOODS

It will be interesting to discover whether the opening of the new clinic at Dewsnap Lane will make any marked change in the sales of welfare foods - present indications seem to be that one might expect some increase in sales of all types.

The level of sales of Ministry of Health welfare foods remains much the same as in 1964 - with but a slight increase in the sales of orange juice.

TABLE C.

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
National Dried Milk	8,592	9,546	7,917	7,795	6,411	6,529
Cod Liver Oil	1,636	997	560	439	412	473
Orange Juice	10,424	6,206	3,647	4,320	4,835	5,182
A & D Tablets	1,409	1,075	554	461	409	405

TABLE D.

Quarter	March		June		Sept.		Dec.		Total	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
National)@ 2/4d	1164	1229	1357	1120	1164	1118	1210	1071	4895	4538
dried)@ 4/-d	299	406	343	431	413	423	509	438	1564	1698
milk) free	-	61	10	50	30	49	30	15	70	175
Cod)@ 1/-d	133	104	78	97	104	78	138	124	453	403
Liver) free	7	3	3	-	5	4	5	2	20	9
Oil										
A. & D.)@ 6d	90	102	125	99	98	108	92	99	405	408
Tablets) free	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Orange)@ 1/6d	1259	1015	1392	1206	1268	1358	1236	1212	5155	4791
Juice) free	7	17	-	14	8	13	12	-	27	44

I would like to thank the voluntary workers in Dukinfield who co-operate with us so well and sell welfare foods at the clinic on our behalf.

SPECIALIST CLINICS

It is most essential when running Child Welfare sessions to have the backing of specialist clinics where cases can be referred for consultant opinion and advice and although the numbers referred under 5 years of age appear to be small this is no reflection on the great value of this type of clinic.

<u>Ophthalmic (under 5)</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
New cases.....	12	5
Total attendances.....	23	29

Ear, Nose and Throat (under 5 years)

New cases.....	14	12
Total attendances.....	15	22

Physiotherapy (under 5)

During the year some 1,768 attendances were made - a slightly higher figure than in 1964. These clinics, therefore, continue to be well attended and keep Mrs. White and Mrs. Hallard fully engaged.

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Total attendances for interview by Orthopaedic Surgeon.....	191	181
Total attendances at Physiotherapist's Clinic.....	785	406
Total attendances for U.V.R. treatment.....	792	1089

Hearing Clinics

No. of sessions.....	42	30
No. of children examined (0-5 years).....	302	225

In addition to the normal screening clinics, selected cases are referred to a specialist clinic conducted by Dr. Taylor.

Dental treatment

Ante-natal patients	- new cases.....	3	-
	attendances.....	8	2
Post-natal patients	- new cases.....	4	7
	attendances.....	17	21
Children under 5 years	- new cases.....	32	20
	attendances.....	63	37
Dentures supplied.....		2	-

DAY NURSERIES

The cost of the Day Nursery service continues to increase year by year and 1965 was no exception to this rule. As far as Dukinfield Nursery was concerned there was a decrease from 19/8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d a day to 18/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There were approximately 12 priority cases out of the total of 35 approved places.

The charges levied are as follows :-

- (i) The standard charge when both parents are working - 10/-d per day
- (ii) Where more than one child of a mother is attending a Day Nursery, the charge for second and subsequent children attending at the same time - 8/-d per day
- (iii) The charge for children of mothers who are single, separated or divorced and living as single - 3/-d per day
- (iv) The charge for children whose father is unemployed, ill or otherwise unable to work - 4/-d per day
- (v) The charge for mentally handicapped children attending at the specific request of the County Medical Officer is the same as that at a Junior Training Centre - 1/-d per day

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Total attendances.....0-2 years.....	2323	2360
2-5 years.....	5244	5061
Average attendance per day.....	31	29
New cases admitted.....	21	20
Waiting list as at 31.12.65.....	32	15
No. of mothers in employment.....	37	36
No. of medical examinations carried out.....	105	65
No. receiving sunlight treatment.....	-	5

TABLE E.

	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
County average child/day	14/9d	15/6d	16/9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	17/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	18/3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d	18/5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
Dukinfield child/day	15/8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	15/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	18/- $\frac{1}{4}$ d	18/7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	19/8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d	18/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
% attendance County average	89%	94%	92%	91%	89%	91%
Dukinfield	85%	91%	80%	83%	83%	91%

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The number of persons vaccinated against smallpox showed a reduction to 256 from 269 in 1964.

TABLE F.

Smallpox Vaccination - 1965

Age at 31.12.65	-1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	Others under 16 yrs of age	Total
Born in year	1965	1964	1963-61	1960-51		
Vaccinated	2	130	90	28	1	251
Re-vaccinated	-	1	-	4	-	5

The figures for the seventeen complete years since vaccination ceased to be compulsory are as follows :

1949 -	76	1957 -	364
1950 -	223	1958 -	325
1951 -	350	1959 -	346
1952 -	459	1960 -	366
1953 -	611	1961 -	369
1954 -	318	1962 -	3317
1955 -	280	1963 -	150
1956 -	269	1964 -	269
		1965 -	256

The numbers immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus or given a booster injection was roughly the same as in the previous year, but the number immunised against poliomyelitis increased rapidly as a result of the public panic during September. The figures quoted relate only to children under the age of 16 from which it will be seen that 1,760 children received complete protection and 4,258 received a reinforcing dose. In addition the following doses were given to adults at either the clinics or at their place of work :-

1st dose	9,567
2nd dose	7,669
3rd dose	5,410
Reinforcing dose	2,818
	<hr/>
	25,464

In all, during the year, approximately 35,000 doses of oral poliomyelitis vaccine were administered, most of them in the last quarter.

VACCINATION OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16 COMPLETED DURING 1965

TABLE G. - Completed Primary Courses

Type of vaccine	Year of birth					Others under Age 16	Total	
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61		At clinics	By G.Ps
Diph/Tet/Pert/Polio	24	26	8	3	3	1	-	65
Diph/Tet/Pert.	149	187	20	13	12	5	302	84
Diphtheria/Pert.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	-	-	1	29	-	30	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-
Salk (Polio.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabin (Polio.)	48	319	142	105	257	889	1244	516

TABLE H. - Reinforcing Doses

Type of vaccine	Year of birth					Others under Age 16	Total	
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61		At clinics	By G.Ps
Diph/Tet/Pert/Polio	-	4	15	4	13	-	-	36
Diph/Tet/Pert.	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	7
Diphtheria/Pert.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	-	-	-	73	4	76	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	3
Salk (Polio.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabin (Polio.)	-	12	22	55	786	3383	1692	2566

AMBULANCE SERVICE

I have no comment to make on the Ambulance Service which has been centrally administered for some time. However, as your Divisional Medical Officer, I have assisted in the making of several appointments and also in one promotion interview.

TABLE I.

Ambulance			Sitting Case Vehicle		
Journeys	Patients	Mileage	Journeys	Patients	Mileage
1886	7867	28,133	659	7313	14,953

Comparative Table of Journeys, etc.

Year	Journeys	Patients	Mileage	Accidents
1949	2959	8238	27052*	414
1950	6502	11140	58221	555
1951	7235	11812	61450	587
1952	7013	12139	63094	592
1953	5640	11377	60864	161
1954	5895	12199	54460	175
1955	5457	13026	61076	136
1956	5624	14310	67754	135
1957	5155	12418	58778	226
1958	5633	12035	58107	189
1959	4419	12323	54018	179
1960	5114	14280	62877	313
1961	5110	14081	59231	267
1962	3230	13847	49060	?
1963	1816	11524	34091	?
1964	2266	15352	45098	?
1965	2545	15180	43086	?

* Stalybridge figures only.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTERCARE

One of the most stimulating aspects of public health of recent years has been the declining incidence of Tuberculosis and, although a slight increase is shown on the figures for 1965, the general tendency is for an overall gradual fall in the number of cases notified.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
On T.B. Register at 31.12.65.....	102	64	26	17	209
Notified during 1965.....	14	9	1	2	26

Deaths from Tuberculosis

				<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
0 - 1 year	....	....	....	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	....	....	....	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	....	....	....	-	-	-
15 - 45 years	....	....	....	1	-	1
45 - 65 years	....	....	....	3	-	3
66 and over	....	....	....	1	-	1

Handicapped Persons

Once again I have included a table showing the state of the handicapped persons register at the end of the year. The numbers quoted are not necessarily accurate as a person is not included without his knowledge and these figures are, therefore, below the actual ones. When requested the Committee has always taken a sympathetic view of those in need and apart from general help by the provision of wheel chairs, nursing requisites and domestic help, ten handicapped persons were assisted by providing such improvements as approach to the garage or conversion and aids within the house. In addition you gave financial assistance to seventeen handicapped persons for whom a convalescent holiday had been arranged by the Manchester and Salford Cripples' Help Society. Four car badges were issued to physically handicapped persons - whilst not providing immunity against parking restrictions these badges indicate that the car belongs to and is driven by a physically handicapped person.

We are finding a gradually increasing request for assistance from handicapped persons - the result, I think, of an increasing knowledge of what the Divisional Health Committee can provide rather than an increase in the number of cases. I think there is still a large and important field of work in this connection both from a statutory and voluntary point of view and I would particularly mention the excellent work done by the Cripples' Help Society which holds a weekly class at the Dewsnap Lane Clinic on Tuesday afternoons. Some twenty handicapped persons attend for craft instruction. It is hoped shortly to commence social evenings at the same clinic.

Convalescent Home Treatment

Arrangements are in operation with four Homes, two at St. Ann's-on-Sea, one at Marple and one at Buxton. Eight patients were admitted during the year and contributions towards the cost of seventeen further cases, submitted by voluntary societies, were made.

TABLE J.

Handicapped Persons Register - 31.12.65

Definition	Children under 16		Aged 16 - 64		Aged 65 & over		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Amputation	-	-	4	1	-	-	5
Arthritis and Rheumatism	1	-	4	9	11	36	61
Congenital malformations & deformities	20	10	6	5	1	1	43
Diseases of digestive & genito-urinary systems; heart or circulatory system; respiratory system (other than tuberculosis) and of the skin	9	11	15	13	36	86	170
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk. Injuries or diseases (other than tuberculosis) of upper and lower limbs and spine	-	2	5	6	5	5	23
Organic nervous diseases - epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica, etc.	9	5	16	18	3	12	63
Neuroses, psychoses & other nervous & mental disorders not included above	1	-	2	-	5	4	12
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	3	2	1	1	-	-	7
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	3	2	-	3	-	1	9
Diseases and injuries not specified above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially sighted	4	2	-	-	17	41	64
Totals	50	34	53	56	78	186	457

Chiropody Service

The chiropody service continues to expand though not quite at the same rate as in previous years. During the year 5,436 treatments were given, many of them domiciliary, to 1,094 patients.

TABLE K.

Place of treatment	Over 65		Handicapped	
	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments	No. of Patients	No. of Treatments
Chiropodist's Surgery	591	2954	1	6
Home of patient	453	2202	29	174

Number of cases in which County Council paid full fees - 1021

Number of cases in which County Council paid part fees - 53

Nursing Requisites

The following items of nursing equipment have been loaned from the Divisional Health Office, Stalybridge :-

3 Zimmer hoists,	17 tripod walking aids,	4 walking sticks,
32 air rings,	4 sets elbow crutches,	26 rubber sheets,
17 urinals,	6 bed cradles,	4 commodes,
34 bed pans,	28 back rests,	20 wheel chairs,
5 bed poles,	4 feeding cups,	5 bath rails,
1 spinal board,	2 bed tables,	2 inhalers,
3 bath seats,	1 pair crutches,	1 bed,
29 Zimmer Walking aids.		

Incontinence pads continue to be the main demand and prove to be a most useful nursing aid. From time to time special articles are requested by medical practitioners and district nurses, such as protective pants with interliners for ambulant patients and urine drainage bags for patients with in-lying catheters.

B.C.G. Vaccination

Vaccination against tuberculosis is pursued as vigorously as in the past and your medical officer is actively engaged with a small research group concerned with improving technique. During the year we achieved what may prove to be a revolutionary step by introducing and reporting on the technique of vaccination by a Jet injector. The results so far are very encouraging and the method employed is not only quicker and safer but also one with least effect on the mind of the apprehensive child.

The acceptance rate this year was 76.18%, still lower than the 80% we achieved in 1964 - I would strongly urge parents to consent to this vaccination particularly when their children reach the senior schools.

The vaccination of contacts, usually babies, continues and 30 children were successfully treated during the year.

TABLE L.

	School children	Contacts
Consents issued	823	32
Consents received	627	32
% Consents	76.18	
Mantoux positive	45	6
No. vaccinated	462	30
No. revaccinated	8	-
Follow-up Mantoux		
No. tested	363	-
No. positive	345	-

TABLE M.

Year	% positive
1954	40
1955	32.05
1956	26.9
1957	29.7
1958	21.1
1959	19.1
1960	19.7
1961	16.4
1962	11.36
1963	7.4
1964	5.94
1965	8.18

Domestic Help Service

The number of staff during the year was 22 whole time and 19 part time domestic helps. All of these were engaged in a temporary capacity. A total of 46,878 hours was worked by domestic helps and income from patients during 1965 was £1,325.1.4d.

	No. of cases where help was provided in 1965	Approx. No. of Hrs. help provided	Average No. of Hrs. per case	No. of cases who received over 25 Hrs. weekly
Persons aged 65 yrs. or over on 1st January, 1965.	292	43,544	183	-
Persons aged under 65 years on 1.1.65				
(i) Chronic sick & T.B.	20	2,593	129	1
(ii) Mentally disordered	2	221	110	-
(iii) Maternity	12	218	18	1
(iv) Others	7	302	43	-
Totals	333	46,878	1,407	2

During the year we lost the services of the supervisor, Mrs. F. Dobson, who had held the post for many years. She was succeeded for a short time by Mrs. M. Hampson who returned to industry and was replaced by Mrs. F. M. Partridge.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

THE REPORT OF THE SENIOR MENTAL WELFARE OFFICER, MR. G. E. LANCELEY,
IN RESPECT OF WORK CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE AREA OF THE STALYBRIDGE
AND DUKINFELD HEALTH DIVISION DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1965

1. Precis of cases dealt with under the Mental Health Act, 1959		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Patients admitted to Hospital informally for Psychiatric treatment under Section 5.	....	13	31
Cases dealt with under Section 25, i.e. admitted to Hospital for a period of 28 days for observation	....	7	16
Cases dealt with under Section 26, i.e. admitted to hospital for extended treatment	....	1	-

In addition to the above, the following cases were also dealt with by the Mental Welfare Officer under the Mental Health and allied Acts.

22 male and 49 female patients were treated at Out-patient Clinics during the year, thus obviating the necessity for their admittance to hospital.

In the case of 16 male and 15 female patients, information was laid to the Mental Welfare Officer, but after investigation of the circumstances, no further action was taken under the Mental Health Act.

The Mental Welfare Officer visited 300 cases in their homes with the Consultant Psychiatrist, within the district with a view to deciding the best form of treatment to be afforded to the patient.

4 male and 7 female patients were referred to the County Welfare Department, for admission to residential accommodation.

4 male and 3 female patients were admitted into Ashton General Hospital on a day basis.

1 male and 3 female subnormal patients were admitted into hospital for periods of short term care, to relieve the parents of the responsibility for a short while.

2 female subnormal patients have been admitted into permanent care.

3 male and 4 female patients were referred to other Agencies not enumerated above - i.e. Ministry of Labour, etc.

1 male subnormal patient was admitted into hospital on a Probation Order.

After-care of patients discharged from hospital within the district has been carried out throughout the year and 948 visits have been made for the whole of the district.

Domiciliary supervision of subnormal and severely subnormal patients has been carried out within the district.

88 patients have been conveyed to Out-patient Clinics for consultation with the Consultant Psychiatrist, or to receive treatment throughout the year, when necessary.

The Youth Club for subnormals still continues to meet on Wednesday evening of each week, at the Grange Road Training Centre.

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